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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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# HUNGARIAN REVIEW

October 1958

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Little girl in national costume

## CULTURAL CONTACTS WITH THE WORLD

International cultural co-operation plays a great and prominent role in bringing about and deepening the friendship of the peoples and can contribute to the triumph of the idea of peace.

Hungarian culture grew strong on and found nourishment in the outstanding creations of European culture, and the achievements of Hungarian culture contributed in turn to the cultural treasury of the educated world. And just as the national countenance of the Hungarian people reflects a knowledge of the Greek and Latin cultures and familiarity with Dante, Byron, Goethe, and Dostoevsky, the whole world would be poorer without Petöfi, Munkácsy and Bartók.

And yet for centuries only the most educated, the most progressive people, apart from the poets and artists—and a small section of the "élite"—were given the pleasure of sharing the finest thoughts of the world's greatest minds and of appreciating the most splendid works of man. The people did not have the opportunity. Only the 13 years since the liberation have opened the gates of culture to all.

People's Hungary is making a conscious effort to acquaint the broad masses with the oeuvres of the classic and great contemporary writers, composers and artists of the world as well as with the foremost achievements of Hungarian culture. Hungary is striving for sound cultural and scientific co-operation with all countries.

A few facts and figures from the major fields of culture will tell our readers eloquently how much is being done along these lines.

### Art Ensembles and Artists

The Alexandrov Ensemble, the Piatnitski Chorus, the Ice Revue from Paris, the Chinese Shadow and Puppet Theatre, the Indonesian Folk Ensemble, the choir of the Bulgarian Music Academy, the Skupa marionette group from Czechoslovakia and many other art ensembles visited Hungary in 1957 and 1958. During the past year and a half we welcomed in this country such world-famous eastern and western artists as Svetoslav Rikhter, the Soviet pianist; Jean Esfel, the French caricaturist; Frank Hardy, the Australian writer; and Lucienne Boyer, the French chanson singer. The Chinese poet Kung Mu, the French pianist Robert Casadesu, and the Egyptian ceramist Hassan Hesmar, and a long list of other poets, singers, sculptors and painters also delighted the Hungarian people with their art.

No less impressive were the performances of Hungarian artists in foreign countries. In the last 18 months a good many Hungarian artists spent some time abroad, to mention only János Ferencsik, Mihály Székely, Annie Fischer, Mária Gyurkovics, József Jovicsky, György Garai and Lajos Hernádi. A group of young actors, actresses and theatrical directors attended the festival of drama at Avignon. Professor Gyula Germanus held lectures at the University of Cairo. Kálmán Nádasdy, the director of the Hungarian Opera House, directed "Carmen" at the festival in Verona, and "Rigoletto" in Palermo. And we could go on with the M. Long—J. Thibaud competitions in Paris, the musical contest in Munich, the Wisniawsky violin competition in Warsaw, and many other international events in the world of art, where Hungarian artists proved their mettle.

### Exhibitions in Hungary and Abroad

A similar picture is presented by the mutual exchange of exhibitions. In the course of 1957 and 1958 Hungary staged an exhibition of Soviet historic art; arranged shows of the caricatures of Jean Esfel, a collection of Chinese embroideries, works of Egyptian art, pictures by young Italian painters, Syrian art works, a collection of Yugoslav drawings, Japanese children's drawings, Persian miniatures, and a UNESCO-sponsored exhibition of the works of Leonardo da Vinci.

On the other hand, Hungarian art was represented abroad at the shows of the paintings of Aurél Bernáth and the drawings of Gyula Hincz in Czechoslovakia; at an exhibition of graphic art, medals and figurines in Rumania; at the exhibition entitled "Hungarian Revolutionary Art" shown in Moscow, Leningrad and Tallin; and at a display of "Hungarian Masterpieces" arranged in China.

### At the Theatre

The programme policy of the Hungarian theatres also points to an appreciation of the finest works of world culture. Many classics and several works of world hits were played by the Hungarian theatres, including Ibsen's "Ghosts" and "Peer Gynt," Dumas' "Camille," Ostrovsky's "The Forest," Gorky's "Holiday-Makers," Goldoni's "Liar," Bertolt Brecht's "Mother Courage" and "The Good



Man of Szechuan," Vishnevsky's "Optimistic Tragedy," Stein's "Hotel Astoria," Tsao Yue's "Rising Sun," Gian Paolo Callegari's "Le Ragazze Bruciate Verdi," and Marceau's "The Egg."

#### World Literature in Hungarian

And if anyone examines the belletristic works published in Hungarian, he will certainly realize how deeply the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people love the outstanding literary works of all nations. From 1945 to 1957 inclusive, the Hungarian publishing houses issued a total of 2,613 foreign books of fiction, poetry, and drama, in a total of 24,863,300 copies. This means that each of the foreign works was sold in ten thousand copies on the average—and if we consider that Hungary has a population of ten million, this figure speaks very well indeed for the love of culture in Hungary. And interest is still growing. In 1957 alone 697 foreign works appeared in Hungarian translations—in a total of 6,932,700 copies. Among these 347 books of fiction, poetry and drama (58 Russian, 76 French, 45 German and 60 English) were circulated in 4,461,100 copies.

#### The Screen

Of all the arts cinema art affects the broadest masses of people. Impressive statistics are provided by the number and nativity of the films shown and the large number of cinema tickets sold in Hungary.

Hungarian cinemas show every year about 120 to 120 new films. The Hungarian film industry has been turning out films at the rate of about 12 or 16 a year, therefore the rest of the films are imported. Cinemas are very popular in this country, and one usually has to buy tickets several days in advance to be certain of a seat. A compilation of the films screened in the last few years according to the country in which they were produced shows the wide range of imported films.

#### Films Shown from 1954 to 1957 Inclusive, according to Countries

Hungarian	39	West German	14	Argentinian	5
Soviet	114	Swedish	2	Rumanian	5
French	45	American	2	Chinese	13
Italian	26	Finnish	1	Indian	1
Czech	43	Bulgarian	8	Korean	1
Polish	22	Austrian	8	Yugoslav	14
English	12	Japanese	2	Spanish	1
East German	33	Mexican	2		

A similarly interesting picture is presented by the statistics for 1957 alone. In that year 103 new foreign films were shown in the Hungarian cinemas, distributed among the producing countries as follows:

Soviet	28	Bulgarian	4
East German	10	Polish	1
Italian	8	French	12
Czechoslovak	6	British	6

In addition we purchased American, Mexican, Argentine, Rumanian, Yugoslav and Spanish films as well.

The world-wide success of Hungarian films is indicative of a rapid rise in artistic standards. Before World War II the Hungarian film industry had no reputation to speak of, but since the liberation a good number of Hungarian films have won important prizes at international film festivals and the hearts of international audiences. "Somewhere in Europe" scored the first major international success, and was soon followed by "The Soil Under Your Feet," and later "Mattie the Gooseboy," "Mrs. Dery," "Erkel," "Rákóczi's Lieutenant," "Merry-go-round," "Professor Hannibal," and others. "The Soil Under Your Feet" was awarded the Price of Labour at the Matianske Lazny festival. "From Blossom-time to Autumn Frost," a nature film in colour, captured the prize for popular scientific films, and also won a certificate of honour in Edinburgh. Another nature film, "In the Forest of the Falcons," won an honourable mention at the film festival in Paris, and similar recognition went to "Professor Hannibal" in 1957 in Karlovy Vary, and the nature film "Cradles" in Cannes.

The range of interest for some of our films is shown by the fact that 21 countries bought "Merry-go-round," 23 purchased "Rákóczi's Lieutenant" and since the film festival at Cannes the screening rights of "Iron Flower" have been in great demand. Particularly popular are the Hungarian nature films in foreign countries. "Story of a Falcon," "Kingdom on the Waters," "From Blossom-time to Autumn Frost," "In the Forest of the Falcons," "Aquarium," "Kati and the Wildcat," and many other similar productions were seen and praised in a large number of countries.

From the foregoing it can be seen how great a part Hungary is playing in world cultural affairs. We love and appreciate the progressive art of the world—art that teaches and inspires the noblest human feelings. And we are proud of the fact that the best in Hungarian art has won the approval of experts and the interest and admiration of the general public.

F. V.

## YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE HANSÁG

The wheat is still green in these parts when harvest is in full swing in other regions of the country. Hemp fields follow the wheat plots, then grassland stretches for miles and miles bordered by dense willows, and finally the meadows gradually change into marshland. The bubbles softly rise to the surface of the water, it is the fathomless mud at work, that is sending its gases to the surface. The ethereal, snow-white calyx of the wild lotus bathes in the dew, and the rays of the early morning sunshine are decomposed into the colours of the rainbow by the opaque petals. The intergrown network of seaweed lazily spreads over the water surface; and here and there a coot takes off in the clearings to go on its morning stroll.

This is the Hanság, greatest marshland of Hungary, the silent, romantic world of the swamp where the decisive word is still pronounced by nature.

Laughing and merry youth have swarmed now to this region and have built their camp in the vicinity of the flatland, in the eastern part of the Hanság. The tents have been peopled by 430 students from secondary schools of Budapest and the countryside. In the summer, they were followed by 1,500 university students who came to contribute, with a fortnight of voluntary work, to the conquest of the Hanság. Two thousand young workers, peasants and intellectuals took part in Sunday shockwork, and added some 2,300 acres to the arable land; and most of this area will already be ploughed in the autumn.

These young people have joined in a struggle that has been going on for centuries; it is the inhabitants, the natives of the Hanság region who best appreciate the value of this splendid deed.

The struggle has been going

on since man settled in this district. The bog obstinately defended its own realm. Multicoloured, flowery meadows stretched into the midst of the reed.

of the reed wolves, the depth of the bog made human souls tremble. Superstition thrived even more in these parts than reedgrass or the fleur-de-lis of the marshes.

Still, man had to make friends with this world, for fearful as it was, it was certainly better than serfdom. Serfs preferred the swamp to the whipping post or the shackle, and into the Hanság they came—to seek refuge. They occupied the borderland of the marsh and settled down to a new life. They led the existence of hunters and fishermen, and started out in their punts to conquer the swamp. Bitter was their struggle, and yet—they succeeded, for the rich Hanság revealed its treasures to those who were bold enough to venture beyond the well-known areas. The swamp was deep but the water shallow and the backs of the fish popped out of it. Carp and crucian carp could be picked by hand—and by the thousands. Waterfowl of tasty flesh were always to be found in the traps. The hunters and fishermen could hardly carry home what the Hanság gave so generously. Gradually, villages came to surround the Hanság at the borders of the marshland,



Many a little makes a muck.

but if man or beast dared to set foot on them, the swamp received the curious with a deadly embrace. Man feared this mysterious world but did not retreat, the unknown empire unceasingly allured him. The glittering will-o'-the-wisp, the night howling

The deer is hungry, too.



from Mosonszentpéter to Bal. And when the Hanság stiffened into winter frost, nimble fingers wove the straw mats by lantern light, in the villages.

That's how it was. The marsh was useful to the poor, and the rich also got the peat out of it; but nobody dared to think of the full conquest of the fen. Those who would have had the means to do it resigned themselves to the fact that the swamp was mightier even than they themselves, that it swallowed not only men but even their money, and for ever...

It is now just the descendants of those who first saw deep into the heart of these lands who are out to conquer this "white spot" of our country. The bog ruled the lives of their forefathers; now it is they who will rule the marsh. The natives of the soil of the brown turf happily salute the students who came to have their share in this age-old struggle. These young people do not know much about the Hanság—only as much as is revealed by the schoolbooks. They only grew enthusiastic about it when they learned that the country can



The Canal is working all right



Fresh water brought along



greatly benefit from their hard and honest work.

#### Invasion of Volunteers

We lack space to describe how young people registered in the schools when they learned about the appeal of the KISZ, the Young Communist League. A single example will suffice to illuminate the spirit of the "Hanság movement." The KISZ Central Headquarters counted upon 20 young men from the Eötvös Lyceum in Budapest, but 187 registered. However, only 110 could be accepted; therefore, those having passed their final examinations were advised to have a good rest and then get ready for the university admission examinations.

This is how the registrations were made:

Béla Berzsák, teacher of history, headmaster of the 3/c form (a one-legged man by the way) asked his class: "Well boys, who'll come with me?" One third of the total registered. Parental consent, medical examination, a bit of good advice for the trip—and off they went. Well, not all of them, a few boys were declared unfit by the doctor, as for instance, László Labancz. László took it very much to heart. He, of all people, cannot go to the Hanság, just he who weighs 170

170

lb., and has been an active sportsman since early childhood? That was just it... He had an athletic heart. But he had strength too, the strength of two other "ordinary" persons. So why couldn't he go? He went to see another doctor. Here he got a paper proving him to be fit for light work. He still did not consider it enough and went to see the most competent person, the district sport physician, from whom he finally got an excellent qualification.

Now he fully realizes what happy experiences he would have been deprived of by the first result had he resigned himself to it. What a wonderful fortnight! The tent is used only for sleep, all the rest of the time is spent outdoors. They do not have to mount the tram if they want to have a sunbath, "the beach" is right on the spot, the rays of the sun bathe them every moment (if it is not raining, of course).

They rise at half past five. Teacher Béla Berzsák says that in the first days they had to be "prayed" out of bed, but now they jump out easily. Work till 2 p. m., then they have spare



What game shall it be?

time from lunch till tattoo: so they play football or chess, read or roam about in the wilderness, listen to the radio or fuss about with the tape recording apparatus.

#### Many a Little Makes a Mickle

That is how the work accomplished here can best be characterized. The organizers of the movement knew from the very outset that they could not require much of secondary school boys. The boys undertook to move an average of 3 cubic metres of soil per day and per person, one third, that is, of the average daily output of a professional navy. There were days when the average performance did not reach this level, on other days, however, it was even surpassed. Weather, too, often acted as a brake on the young people's activities.

At the beginning of July, when we first visited the volunteers a day-long cloudburst poured down on the area. It did not stop till four in the afternoon. The whole region was turned into marshland. Supply lorries and carts sank into the mud. But the enthusiasm of youth made up for what mechanical and animal power could not do. They freed the supply carts which got stuck in the mud and then, without being requested to do so, took their tools and went out to work. It was not unkind dark, and upon the urging of the brigade leaders, that they returned to the camp.

Besides the volunteers and the local population, scientists are also doing valuable work. The outposts of modern agricultural techniques are working at Fertőd and Sopronhorpács. Acclimatization experiments of new varieties of animals and plants are carried on at the experimental farms, and the mass production of medicinal plants has been set as a goal. The soil of this area is highly suitable for this.

#### Model Garden of To-morrow

A realistic picture of to-morrow's gentle Hanság lives in the imagination of scientists. Dogs, reeds, underground waters are



A gulp of water does you good

marked on present-day maps in irregular patches. By to-morrow the map will look like the miniature copy of a model garden. The stagnant fen of ancient times will be drained off by a system of new canals. These arteries will carry off the refuse of nature into the main canal, to clean up this region once and for all. The canals will divide the area into squares. From above, it will look like emerald in silver frames. Strips of forests will be planted near the canals, forests of ash, of alder, of Canadian and silver poplar. In the absence of trees, the north-west wind rushing down through the "Bratislava gate" would carry off the soul of the Hanság, the loose turf cover. Once the final picture is formed the Hanság will be beautiful.

The will-o'-the-wisp will die away, and with the disappearance of the marshy tracts the source of superstition will also dry up. The grand feeling of having transformed nature is more proliferous than the rush or other swamp plant. It is the beauty of the future that has set up its centre here. Of the future which belongs to the young generation.

Miklós Gerevitz  
Photos by Antal Wurmser



The Kodály Choir of Debrecen

## OUR SINGING, DANCING AMBASSADORS AT LLANGOLLEN

For a long time we have held that in overcoming national prejudices, in creating mutual understanding and friendship, the best and shrewdest diplomats are often surpassed by the ambassadors of culture. Almost every day this is being proved to be true by life itself. Take what happened in Llangollen recently, for example.

After an absence of eleven years, Hungary this year again sent her representatives to the traditional festival of folk music in Wales. And the fifty Debrecen lasses, fond of singing, and nearly the same number of dancing boys and girls proved to be—in the strictest sense of the word—the ambassadors of Hungarian culture. The Zoltán Kodály Choir of Debrecen brought home a first prize and although the Bihari Dance Ensemble did not win a placement, yet it scored a striking success, much greater than the ensembles which won prizes; and both earned loads and loads of praise. But perhaps even more significant than the fine success in itself is the fact that they have obtained sincere appreciation and new friends for people's democratic Hungary.

Their task, however, was not an easy one. They were received with suspicion and, to say the least, by an unfriendly press. The *Daily Express*, for instance, (in a banner headline splashed across a whole page) wrote: "We won't dance with reds," and reported that the Hungarian émigré dance group on hearing of the arrival of our ensembles

withdrew from the competition and left Llangollen. A similar note was struck by the rest of the British papers. They wrote about the "iron curtain" and depicted the dangers of "communist propaganda."

The competition was very strong, moreover the Debrecen girls had bad luck at the very beginning. Their ensemble was late in entering for the competition of female choirs and therefore could not participate, although they had been preparing for a long time, with an unperformed work by Kodály: the first movement of "Hegyi éjszaka" (Mountain Night). At the junior competition, on the other hand, the competitors were not to perform national pieces, but only the two obligatory numbers, a work of Palestrina in Latin and the song "As Torrents in Summer" by Elgar in English or Welsh.

And the excited Debrecen girls, in their cream-coloured robes, scored a tremendous success. "Their entry proved to be a passport to victory too," wrote *The Liverpool Post* on the 11th of July, "because these students... had endeared themselves to everybody with their cheerfulness and vivacity". In *The South Wales Echo*, George Elgin remarked that as far as the public is concerned, these performers "from behind the iron curtain" have beaten the Americans. (The American choir finished second.) This same paper—and the *Manchester Guardian* as well—remarked also that, curiously enough, it was the Hungarians who demonstrated at Llangollen, how to interpret Elgar. And the musical director of the Festival, Mr. Gwynne Williams, after announcing the results of the competition of choirs and having presented the Debrecen girls with the first prize said: "I'm at a loss for words. It was beautiful throughout!"

It is worth mentioning that the success at Llangollen of the Zoltán Kodály Choir is all the more significant as its members have been singing together for hardly more than a year and a half. The choir was formed in 1955 but has been working in

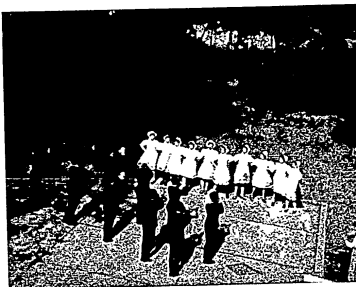


its present composition only since March, 1957. As the girls say, the visit at Debrecen of Soviet composer Novikov was a landmark in the development of their choir. Novikov heard and criticized them. He gave them valuable advice and predicted a great future for them.

The János Bihari Dance Group got an equally warm reception on its appearance as the choir but could not win a prize. Obviously, certain political considerations played a role in it too. But the main reason was the fact that at the Eisteddfod there was a controversial question of principle: What are the



Thomas Bryan congratulates choir-leader György Gulyás



The Budapest dance ensemble János Bihari

competitors supposed to show? Folk dances in their ancient, primitive form or the adaptation of their elements to the stage? Eventually, the former viewpoint prevailed in the jury, therefore it was logical that the Hungarian group with its fine stage performance was rated lower than other, weaker ensembles.

This is how the official part of the Llangollen Eisteddfod came off. But as our singers and dancers can tell, the informal part, too, was really interesting and exciting. Mr. György Gulyás, conductor of the Kodály Choir, had this to say at a press conference after their arrival:

"We are very proud of the first prize. But this pride is equalled at least by the pleasure we derive from the friendships we formed during and after the competition with Americans, Swedes, Danes, and of course with our hosts, the charming Welsh people. We made friends first of all with our hosts,

the gracious inhabitants of the small town of Cefr, the majority of whom work in the big American factory there. After our successful appearance we gave a formal concert in their honour which was received by them with great warmth and pleasure. And, with the Welsh musical experts we had interesting talks and exchanged experiences regarding their tonic solfège and our solmization system. We found the two essentially to be related. From this the Welsh concluded that the Hungarian and the Welsh people are kindred souls. We readily subscribe to this view.

"We made friends with other participants of the Llangollen competition from several countries. The Americans, for instance, greeted us with a song after the presentation of the prizes. Of course, we reciprocated with a song of our own—"Köszöntő" (Salute) by Kodály. They again answered by singing and suddenly we found ourselves engaged in a lengthy "dialogue" of this kind. We established similarly warm ties with other foreign groups too. And these ties should survive long after the festival! We pledged to continue preserving these musical friendships in the future," said György Gulyás.

As for the dancers, they too found new friends and following one of their London performances they even received an invitation to tour India. They will go on their tour in February.

This is what happened at Llangollen. Actually, there is nothing unusual about it. In fact, it is rather natural for those who are separated from each other by political views and so many things from the standpoint of their way of life to achieve understanding and form real friendship through the language of songs, dance and culture.

Judit Káoss

## SCHOOL FOR HONEYMOONERS

The "Liberty" rests in her dock on the Danube, at Budapest's centrally located Vigadó Square, like a swan preening itself on the mirror of the lake. She is white and gentle like a fairy, only she is big broad abeam—the paddle-wheels widen her trim lines just as years of happy marriage round out the once slender figure of a young girl.



men, who make your heart flutter with the memories of youth, and quiet old pairs, at whose sight your face involuntarily softens into a touchy smile; new friends and passionate lovers, soberly affectionate husbands and wives, and nostalgic oldsters with dimmed eyes. Not a single unaccompanied man or unescorted girl did I see when we cast off, and the usual groups of merry-makers were also missing.

A floating restaurant, a boat for romance, I thought in the first minutes. A luxury liner... The yacht of kings and financial magnates is in Budapest a pleasure boat for ordinary people whose sense of joy has not been dulled yet.

We were just approaching the Buda side when my eyes fell on an auburn-haired girl in a red frock with white polka-dots. Her red handbag dropped to the floor right in front of me as the leather strap with which she had casually slung it over her shoulder became unbuckled. I picked it up for her, and she shot me a curious glance from the depths of her greenish eyes, half-hidden by long, soft-brown lashes. Her eyes were unforgettable.

When the trees of Margaret Island were bowing to us, those wonderful green eyes were already resting on a tall blond boy sitting next to her. By the time the boat was turning around at Roman Beach, they were standing together in the bow and the dark auburn and light blond heads were leaning together into the star-studded darkness of the real summer night.

The bridge is the highest point of the boat. I thought it must be a grand feeling to look down from there and take in the view of the vessel in the skipper's company. As a child I had always dreamed of being a sea-captain almost as ardently as being a coachman. So I ventured up on the bridge. The skipper put up with me with the gentle tolerance that belongs to old water existence.

I listened to the whisper of the waves and to the laconic statements of the captain on the news of the Danube from Regensburg to Salina. We were gliding again just under the Margaret Bridge when, like a roughshod faun, his chest bare and shiny like that of his mate and colleague the stoker, up from the depths of the boat came Tivadar, the chef, the commander of the galley and the master of all gastric pleasures. His big round head glittered like the big copper cauldron in the galley. I pressed his fried leg of mutton which my

palate responded as warmly as my eyes react to the most beautiful pictures and my ears to the sweetest music. But his attention was wandering. As I followed his glance and the skipper's, our eyes focused on the bow.

On the benches of the deck, or leaning against the railing there were couples, and, almost unperceptibly like gossamer threads, but ever so much stronger, the first ties of love were being woven between them. The murmuring Danube prompted the stumbling sentences, which would soon gain courage and round themselves into fluent declarations of love. The sparkling Hungarian wines and bitter-sweet vermouth served at the cozily small tables helped to open up the hearts and lips, and the dance-floor brought them closer together. And in the bow of the ship, their backs turned to the captain and the tables, the hearts and lips found each other. Of course, those who had come in two's could afford to skip the preliminaries and begin right there...

My new friend the skipper blew a command into the speaking tube and then turned to me:

"You know, I often think that the smith at Greina Green must feel



as I do. I am sure that the number of secret marriages arranged on my boat rivals the statistics for the famous smutty of that Scottish village."

The "Liberty" is a river boat, but she is a liner of love, and a school for honeymooners. A pleasure cruise aboard this vessel can make your lips break your heart. Watch out!

Miklós Korödi

## THEY ARE PROUD OF THEIR PROFESSION...

The Budapest School of Local Industries No. 10 is now going to occupy a building of its own. The institute was established four years

Professional pride is not among the subjects for which marks are awarded: if it were, there is no doubt that the students of this school would obtain the best marks. Well, they have all the reason to be proud of their trade: those who have chosen to become gold-, silver- or bronzesmiths, glass polishers, porcelain painters, stone- or wood-carvers are striding in the wake of masters of high repute whose work is hallowed by tradition.

During our conversation with the students of the school we asked why they had chosen their respective crafts, and it was with obvious pride that they explained their reasons.

"I pondered a good deal," said a boy of the first form, "before coming to a decision as to what I should do. Should I become a turner, a motor mechanic or a general mechanic? They are nice and useful trades, no doubt, but I had something different in mind. I was not quite sure of what it was exactly and so I could not really tell

I am, as a matter of fact, being trained in a special branch of bronzesmiths' art, the making of chandeliers, but I feel a keen interest in everything connected with my craft."

"Choosing a craft was not difficult for me," says a young girl. "My father, grandfather, and all my forefathers were goldsmiths in their time. This tradition had to be kept up, and, since I have no brother, it was natural for me to fall in line. I do not regret my choice, and it gives me a special pleasure to prove that girls, too, are able to hold their own in this craft which needs much skill and a good deal of taste."

A young woodcarving student who came to the school after having finished the secondary school said this: "What I specially like in my craft is that all our works have to meet both practical and aesthetic requirements. Knowing that Hungarian furniture enjoys great esteem abroad I am more than pleased by the feeling that I,



The cabinet maker's is a good trade

ago for the training of young people who have chosen handicraft and decoration as their vocation. A hundred and thirty of the school have already passed the examinations prescribed for skilled workers. The school had four hundred and eighty pupils last year, and even this number was not enough because the so-called local industries need more and more people every year, so that it is imperative to maintain a reserve of young forces to replace the older generation.

The full term of training is three years for students coming from primary schools and a year and a half for those who have finished the secondary school. Practical training takes place either in the training shops of the state undertakings and the co-operatives or in the workshops of selected tradesmen. Higher education and special training are given in the so-called vocational circles attached to the school.



This little stone mason has the stuff of a real craftsman

why I chose the craft of a bronzesmith. However it may be, all I can say is that I have really grown fond of my work.

too, may contribute to promoting our international renown."

So these young people are not lack-



The master goldsmith and his pupil

ing enthusiasm at the beginning of their career... Professional jealousy, something that used to impede replacement in these crafts, is alien to them. Masters of the old days, like those of the old guilds, were jealous of their trade secrets which they disclosed to nobody but their own children. Under the old system they were justifiably concerned for their daily bread. Demand has become so strong in recent times that masters need no longer be afraid of the rising generation. They are now ready and willing to initiate their successors in the "tricks" of their trade, to hand over their accumulated knowledge—but expect from them high-quality work in exchange.

When the school year was over, the board of teachers held a conference with the best students to discuss the problem of how to attract young people who seem to have professional ability coupled with artistic sense. As a result of the conference, the school arranged an exhibition in one of the artists' clubs of the capital. It had the object of demonstrating the degree of craftsmanship achieved, by the students in their respective branches, the

exhibition had, moreover, the purpose of assisting young people and, therefore, included not only the works submitted but also charts and diagrams in which the different working processes were illustrated, moreover, special albums containing the history of a number of crafts, while—to facilitate the problem of the choice of craft—a sort of vocational guidance was given through the magnetophon.

The gold- and silversmiths published the following data regarding the history of their craft: "The great age of the craft in Hungary began in the 16th century. Master Antonius of Kassa, János Lippay in the 17th and József Szentpéteri in the 19th century, enjoyed European fame as the most outstanding representatives of the goldsmith's art. Great progress has been made since then, and the international market is still eager to buy the products of Hungarian goldsmiths



A beautiful cup

in which national traditions are tastefully blended with modern finish. Technical progress has made it necessary to divide the craft into independent branches: goldsmiths, silversmiths, bronzesmiths, jewellers and engravers are nowadays members of separate crafts. Apprentices of these skills are trained in the National Mint, the Municipal Watch and Jewellery Enterprise and also in various co-operatives."

The metalsmiths, too, have something to be proud of. The object used to be called the *enyő* (oak leaf) towards the end of the last century. The gates, balconies and window lattices with

their beautiful wrought-iron patterns formed characteristic features of the capital. Most of the masters who wrought them have passed away, but a few are still among us and eager to impart their art to the young, so as to leave a new generation behind, worthy of their venerable craft.

The corner of the cabinet makers at the exhibition shrouded the motto of the craft: "Furniture is artistic only if it is good in structure and beautiful in form." Artistic pieces of furniture, real works of art made by such old celebrities as Endre Thék or József Lingel, pieces now in the custody of the National Museum, were represented by way of photographs.

We must not omit to mention the fashioners of inlaid work. This venerable craft has always been a widespread one, and its Hungarian representatives always occupied places of honor.

Although the exhibition could convey only a general idea of the achievements of our industrial apprentices, its results were nonetheless highly satisfactory. Not less than 1,400 young people applied for admittance to the School of Local Industries this year. The visitors of the exhibition gained the conviction that the new generation would prove worthy successors of the old, famous masters.

Miklós Pálos

A girl can become a goldsmith, too



## Fishing in Autumn

by  
Ferenc Karintly

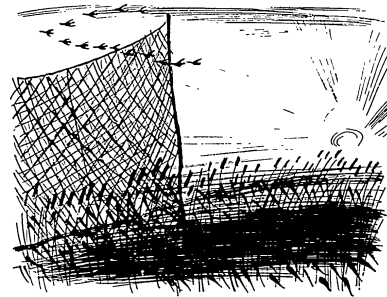
What an autumn! What unexpected, belated bliss! Before dying, the aging year once more brightens up in all its splendour. Every new day is as gentle, as honey-sweet a joy as hours of no pain, of peace and tranquillity are to an old man suffering from some ravaging ailment. Again and again the sun wanders over the country in its May-time youth; its purely radiating heat or its warmth filtered through a veil of clouds spurs you to take off your coat or at noon-even your jacket, it playfully glitters on the thousand and one colour-shades of the carpet of dry leaves, sparkles on the hovering gossamer and on the mirror-like surface of the water.

In the pond, the water full of seaweed reaches up to your knees, tens of thousands of gulls squeak over it; and all the dogs of the village of Pusztaszabolcs bark and wrangle for the offals on the shore. The water of Livia II, one of the fishponds of the Pusztaszabolcs state farm, is being drained off, the autumnal "fishing-off" is well under way, this year's fish harvest being gathered in. On the upper parts where the water is shallow, the marshy pond-bottom has already popped up; and here, in the deepest corner, in the bed as the fishermen call it, almost a dozen of them are wading in the water while handling the big trawl. The best of the fish gather here, the colour of the water becomes muddy, the excitement thickens under its surface, all movement quickens, white foam and thousands of tiny waves are formed, and the excitement extends to the world above the surface: the white bellies of bouncing, splashing fish flash here and there. The last one caught, the fishermen begin to empty the trawl with baskets, and the baskets soon get filled with floundering silver. Most of the fish are carp, beautiful ones, golden-yellow and even rainbows-coloured; fat ones they are, many of them weigh as much as six, seven or eight pounds, or even more. Their enemies, the long, speckled, greenish and elusive pikes, with their jaws of beasts of prey, twist around them like snakes, and the black-and-grey, muscular sheat-fish also molest the carps, their enormous moustache and protruding eyes are like those of a drill-sergeant. Numerous are the small fry: crucian, bleak, and others.

Up to the shore the basket goes, and the fish to the sorting-out table, from there to the wooden tubs filled with water where carp associates with carp, pike keeps company to pike. It isn't a long sojourn, however, the next stop is a basket again, and from there the fish are moved to the small, brick-shaped winter basins.

In the small basins one or two pikes are allotted to a bunch of carps, just to chase about those sluggish carps a bit, which are inclined to feel melancholy, and to do away

with the unfit to survive; care must be taken, however, that the pikes are smaller, otherwise they devour even the healthy carps. With the sheat-fish, it's a different story; this gluttonous brigand of the fish society should be exterminated from every fish-pond; only, it is wellnigh impossible to exterminate it fully. In vain is the pond



drained off, it hides in the pools among the reed, in its clumpy nest where it gathers strength and then starts on fresh assaults. A sixty-pound specimen is well remembered here, a rare occurrence in fish-ponds (according to Otto Hernán, a Hungarian naturalist of renown, there are even four-hundred-pound sheat-fish in the Danube). We stretch out on the grass beside the reed, on the shore, and old man Pali Józsa, the fishing master who has been working here for thirty-four years, is a little moved when he calls to mind that famous fish of troubled waters from long ago.

"We knew that sheat-fish very well, only we didn't see it for three years at the time and thought that it had got lost somehow. Yes, that fish knew us, too, and when we were about to drain off the pond, he went and disappeared. Well, one fine day, it must have been in autumn, just like now, the rope of the trawl got stuck in some kind of stump. I had myself pulled there by a boat, to release that rope. When I wanted to start back, the big pole I shoved myself with, slipped on something amidst the thick brush and but I tumbled into the water. What made the pole slip? I started to poke around with a knife

and was sure to find something, for the bulrush gave fishy clattering noises. So we brought a sack along, and I began to cut the rush. It must be the nest—we thought. This was the shearing place of the Count Zichy family before the fish-pond was made, the sheep were sheared here, and a well must have been here somewhere, too. That's where that cunning beast must have hidden whenever we drained off the pond; there remained always some water in that pit and the strongly rooted bulrush concealed it so much that we never noticed it till then. Well, when I got it cleaned, we let the sack right down into the water. And lo, we saw that his head had got stuck in the sack. His head must have been as big as my hat. A lazy dog he was,



we pulled him out easy, water had gone off above him more than three days before and he didn't get enough oxygen. Almost five feet, he was, and sixty pounds. They took him to Budapest and displayed him in the market hall."

A sturdy, hefty fellow old man Pali was, and his nose, red as the October dawn, was a shining proof of what he himself never denied: that fish is not his only passion. He gives a few confidential instructions now, and the small sweep-net with a ring is thrown out four or five times by a fisherman till old man Pali is finally satisfied with the result and selects two muscular ones, of beautiful golden belly. Something up his sleeve, for the guests, I guess! Then we put on the rubber boots, reaching right up to our belly, take a forked stick in our hands, and off we go into the ebbing pond, among the excited fish and the similarly excited mews.

Old man Pali is our guide, he clatters by the reed, right on to the boggy soil. Up to the knees, up to the thighs we wade in the water, no, this is not water any more, a mixture it is, a mixture of seaweed, mud and fish. And just how "fishy" that mixture is, is felt by our legs; something hits against our boots, something seething and bubbling, a thick, slushy mass. We can hardly wade forward in that thick seaweed carpet enveloping everything, after the

pond is drained off, all this will have to be burned, for it is the number one enemy of all fish—it shuts off the water from the oxygen and is the home of all sorts of parasites. Even the fish have to struggle if they want to swim on the water is ebbing, and they bump into the sand-banks, into the dark mud-bank; not all of them find the sloping ditches leading towards the bed, and the channels on the bottom of the pond. Old man Pali helps a writhing carp, he catches it with his bare hands and sends the poor thing on to the right path. The gulls, on the other hand, are not so benevolent: again and again, they swoop down and then take off with small fry as booty in their bill. The sky has become overcast in the meantime, and it has started to rain, but a soft little warm rain it is on this glorious autumn day.

Water below, water above, never mind; rather take down the words of our guide, entangled in seaweed, about the life of the fish in this pond. As every other kind of life, this too is the outcome of love: it is in spring, in March, to be exact, that spawning begins. The most beautiful spawner is chosen for future mother; she is put into the spawning pond where she meets two smaller milners, the fathers-to-be. The job is done by this family triangle: in a short time, about a hundred thousand offsprings are swimming around in the basin. When they reach the age of eight days, they are filtered out with a fine tulle net and transferred into the pond for the young where they are destined to stay till autumn comes. At that time they weigh about two to three ounces, and are subjected to a new change of domicile: into the stock pond they go. They do not grow further in this new place until the next spring, and even lose weight. In March, at last, they are moved into the genuine big fish pond, the nursery pond, now they can eat and put on weight at their liking, they are fed with lupine, chestnut and gantry seed. Next



autumn, at the age of a year and a half they attain the weight of 1½ lb., 2 lb. or even more. This year, thirty-nine thousand young were placed into Livia II, this pond of about 110 acres, and it is really a pity that many of them perished as a consequence of the long winter and disease.

To-morrow, when the whole water of the pond will have run down, "gleaners" will start to search the dried-up bed, every hole, every hollow of it, with pitchforks, sacks, poles and baskets helping in their work. There are nests in which hundreds of pounds of fish can be found in this fashion.

Time flies and the rain continues to fall; we wade out on to the slippery, steep shore. Old man Pali starts off towards a house, the quarters of Szilágyi, fisher of the farm. Suddenly an odour stimulating to nostrils and Adam's apple strikes me, the odour of a place where cooking and baking is going on, and paprika and other spices are not spared either... We have been out since seven in the morning, so our stomach announces its existence rather aggressively; but for the time being it's only the fresh air we can swallow.

"Come in, please, have a seat," the friendly invitation is issued. And it doesn't take much asking. The table in the spacious kitchen is already laid, and Mrs. Szilágyi throws a last faggot on the fire. There is an attractive

gary, and the ceremony begins. It is the sauce we taste first, it's strong, concentrated, spicy, full of paprika, but it *must* be like this, a fisherman's sauce that is weak is no fisherman's sauce at all, and people with a delicate stomach should eat rice pudding with milk. Then it's the turn of the fish, and it's old man Pali again who provides the good example; he has the white bone out of the soft flesh in a jiffy, and there are no other bones in it anymore. The carp that splashed and floundered a few hours ago, melts away between our teeth. So it is; all things, earthly and aquatic, pass away. The plates are empty, the stomachs filled, the eyes a bit misty, but everybody asks for some more.

Meanwhile, some good wine has been poured into the thick-walled glasses, and the conversation starts off. About fish, of course. Old man Pali says he likes them better in the peasant manner, cooked in the cauldron, just like that. Szilágyi says he prefers fish as a mixed dish; the small, bony, jelly-like fish below, the noble, white ones above. Compared to them, I am but a modest beginner, with some vague memories of fish dishes in famous Budapest restaurants; I had better not interfere, I restrict myself to watching and swallowing the soup. Which means increasing strain, at that.

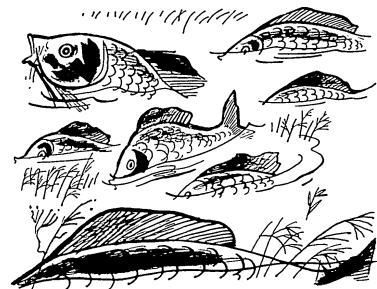
But there's no way back now. The plates are changed, and roast crucian, the carp's cousin, is the next dish, a good piece of fish, broad and flat, about a palm's size, turned in flour flavoured with paprika and quickly fried in bread-crumbs.

Well, all good things come to an end, so one must take leave. High time, too, for if we stay on they bring a new dish perhaps. Let's drink the last glass of wine to the health of the housewife, and then out we go in the autumnal afternoon. It has stopped raining, the sky is red at the edge of the ragged clouds. The wet trawl has been spread out to dry; the last red rays of the sun take a last dip in the ponds. We are so full of fish that we might dive well into one of the ponds. Dusk falls over the countryside, and silence; wild geese fly by on the skies drifting into an inky blue, you can distinctly hear them honking.



embroidered wallcloth with the inscription: "My husband drinks no wine, the money saved is mine." And the picture illustrates this happy state of affairs. It seems, however, that the validity of the inscription does not extend to plum brandy, for our host fills our glasses, clinks and we all drink the beverage: so lunch can be served!

And served it is all right! Dark-red fisherman's sauce bubbles in the tall pot, from among the pieces of red paprika cut small and out of the depths of the sauce with pleasant odour, pieces of carp pop out suggesting the imposing size of the animal. The room is filled with the spicy, nose-tickling steam of cooked fish, and in moments like this every second of delay is torture. But there isn't any delay worth mentioning, for old man Pali, as our elder and as chief expert in the matter rises, attacks the pot with a ladle and puts one or two selected pieces of carp on each plate. We look on bleary-eyed, but nothing doing, it seems it must be done like this, first the fish, then the heavy red sauce to flood the fish in the deep plate. Good appetite, good appetite, we say, as it is customary in Hun-



Drawings by József Szűcs-Szabó

## GAME and REALITY

The fact is that though the licence has not been issued yet, the co-operative farm is already operating, so much so that it has already surpassed its rival the "old co-op" in intensive farming. They call their rival "old" not only because it has been formed quite some time ago, but also because its members are veritable Methuselahs—just imagine some of them have even passed their 50th birthday! That's a fantastic age—at least in the eyes of the members of the young, as yet unlicensed "Progress" at Fényeslitke which is a unique co-op farm, for it has had to modify the model rule book adopted by most of its sister co-ops and make its own rules. One of the major points in their special constitution declares that only persons under 14 years of age may be members of the "Progress," whereas youngsters under 16 years of age are banned from membership in all other co-operatives.

"Well, what kind of a game is this?" some people will ask. And right they are, for this is a game, indeed, and what a wonderful game!

It was invented by the teachers and young pioneers of the Primary School at Fényeslitke, pioneers in two senses of the word. A piece of weed-infested land, part of the schoolyard, gave them the idea. Almost every village school has a piece of land like this, bearing nothing but cowslips and larkspurs. It was on this estate that 31 children,

Two co-op presidents exchange experiences

young pioneers all, founded the "Progress" Co-operative Farm.

So they had the land all in one piece. And who furnished the loan needed for investments? Perhaps



The performances are registered by an expert bookkeeper

the National Bank? No, it was the pioneers' orchestra. From the money the orchestra earned they bought their brood animals, for no co-operative can do without some animal husbandry. Then, true to the best traditions of the co-operative movement, the old "Sándor Fürst" co-operative farm loaded sowing seeds, fine clover, hybrid maize and three sacks of expensive chemical fertilizer. Sowing peas, parsley seeds and young cabbage plants were contributed by well-wishers and everything was ready for them to begin modern intensive farming.

### A Self-supporting Enterprise

Yes, modern intensive farming with lucrative crops to bring quick returns, for they certainly needed the money. The membership of the "Progress" was mature and sober-minded enough to

decide that it would be wrong to use up more credit. They knew that they had to repair their debts and become self-supporting. The meticulously kept accounts include the following items on the income side: Greens — 1 Ft. Green-peas — 12 Ft. Again Green-peas — 46 Ft. Again Greens — 2 Ft. Even the smallest items are carefully entered.

In this children's world with its very adult organization even the customers are children. The fact is that the "Progress" sells its fresh greens and vegetables to the village kindergarten. Formerly the cook of the kindergarten used to take the train to the market at Kisvárdá to obtain fresh vegetables. It is little wonder, therefore, that many adults are very pleased about this co-op game. For this is one game which one can't help taking just a wee bit seriously.

### No Favouritism!

One should see how seriously they take their work units! Every member has his own Work-unit Book—but that is only natural. A young man from



The teacher teaches now to back

the crop-raising team, for instance, alleged that he had hoed two rows of maize the day before. Quick as a wink the team leader gave him a dressing down, telling him in no uncertain terms to stop fibbing, for there had been an orchestra rehearsal that day.



Some work, this game

There is no favouritism, no special "influence" in this co-operative, everybody is rated strictly according to his merits.

There is, for instance, a notorious idler in the group. For a long time the membership had been patient, hoping that the recalcitrant would mend his ways. But by now they had enough of his slackening and decided to expel him from their ranks at the next meeting. Perhaps only children can be so strict and just.

### "Murderous Mike" and the Unpensioned "Oldsters"

But they are not only strict and exacting, they manage to remain at the same time ordinary, playful children.

The pride of the co-op is the livestock. Beautiful, well-developed Belgian rabbits. And they call the prize rabbit—a big and strong buck—"Murderous Mike." Only children can make up such astonishing names.

And, of course, they play the adult. Lajos Suhajda, the president, is a snub-nosed thirteen-year-old. When he rises to speak, he first clears his throat, then, with a leisurely gesture, he puts his fists on the table for support. He must have learned this genuinely "presidential" gesture from Uncle Imre Fazekas, the president of the "old" co-operative.



Then there are the eight-graders, who have, as a matter of fact, graduated from primary school. They call themselves the "veterans," "unpensioned," "oldsters," and notwithstanding their "ripe old age," they still amble out daily to the fields, imitating with every look and movement the old peasants who cannot wrest themselves away from the land.



Livestock is taken care of

Only the pipstern is absent from between their teeth.

#### Plans and Perspectives

Well, this is the "Progress" Co-operative Farm of Fenyestike. It has also big development plans calling for irrigation gardening, a tree nursery for fruit saplings, and basket-weaving for an income in winter. Everything is right as a trivet here.

Not even the parents, most of them individual farmers with conservative views, can hold their smiles of acknowledgement. What does the future, mysterious adulthood hold? Will the game turn into a serious undertaking? Who knows... At any rate the children enjoy this new game prodigiously—and educationalists find it good pedagogy. Our congratulations to the teachers who invented it!

Márta Rátz

Photos by Ilona N...

#### NEW LYING-IN HOME IN THE NEW TOWN

Sztálinváros is the youngest town in Hungary. The streets lined with trees, the well-cared-for parks, the flower-trimmed windows, and the pride and joy with which Sztálinváros people speak about their newest institutions all make one feel how fond its inhabitants are of the young city they have helped to build.

During my stay in town, the porter at the hotel, the clerk at the bank and a foundryworker from the Iron Works all asked me:

"Have you seen our new lying-in home?" There are obstetrical, gynaecological and a pediatrics departments in the three-story red-brick building. The ground-floor houses a crèche to the great delight of the hard-working people of the neighbourhood.

Dr. Dezső Kiss, the obstetrician in charge, escorted me around the tastefully designed building. The walls are painted a restful and refreshing green, and attractive wrought-iron chandeliers and bracket-lamps decorate the halls. A great deal of thought and care have been devoted to both planning and the execution, as this is only right in the case of a sanatorium which is so dear to our hearts. The two operating rooms have been furnished with the most up-to-date anaesthetic equipment, revolving operating tables and lights. The beds of the new-born babies are in glass boxes with an air-conditioning system that regulates the air temperature and humidity. The dining room, its walls panelled with blond wood, has a serving pantry attached to it, to which a lift carries the food. There is an abundance of flowers in all the windows.

We looked into a three-bed room. A woman doctor, the wife of a fitter and an office worker were lying in the beds next to each other.

Mrs. Kálmán Nagy, the fitter's wife, a charming blond, was just nursing her three-day-old son, the second boy in the family.

"You can hardly imagine how much easier everything is when we are in such a lovely environment. They treat us as if we were in an elegant sanatorium," Mrs. Nagy told us. She was full of praise for the doctors, the nurses, the cook and the food.

Mrs. Sándor Máfi's eyes were bright with happiness. She had just given birth to her third daughter.

The babies are contentedly sleeping, or eating, and the mothers happy in this hospital. And the doctors? They and the entire hospital staff are very glad that the new lying-in home has been built. And the people of the young town, who built it, are proud. They have every reason to be.

Rózsa Fekér



## University Stage

"... and sleep together at the fort  
John Anderson, my Jo."

The young artist stands motionless on the platform. The last words are still echoing in the silence under the high archways. The words of Burns of the eternal emotions are still ringing in the ears of the audience of about 300 people. After that the actress bows to the audience and there is a burst of applause.

The audience consists of young men and women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. Only young people are able to listen to poetry so eagerly. They are full of vitality and thirsting for beauty—and of course they are proud that the stage where the poem was delivered is theirs, their own creation.

We have been hearing the programme of the University Stage, the "Burns Memorial Evening," arranged as a part of the series of the Musical Literary Evenings.

The long-standing scheme became reality a year ago on the initiative of several enthusiastic professors and students and with the support of the official organs: The university students' own theatrical stage came into existence.

The student body of the Budapest Loránd Eötvös University already had a reciting group, a choir and even an orchestra which gave concerts occasionally. But some of the students wanted more, they wanted to have a permanent, theatrical forum.

They awaited the opening performance with great excitement, wondering how their initiative would be received. Would they score a success? On the first evening, however, they played to an empty house. They had scarcely any attendance. But their programme was excellent. The interpretation was of a high standard. The enthusiasm of the small audience was so warm that the news spread quickly: something was born which was nice, which was their own and which was

deserving of appreciation. For the third performance the hall was already filled. Later the seats were booked even in advance. And at the end of the year they achieved that four of the performances had to be repeated.

Their aim was primarily that the foremost works of Hungarian and world literature should be taught not only in the schoolrooms, at lectures, and in the reading rooms of the libraries, but that the works of art should come to life again through the interpretation of the most outstanding artists and in this way the cultural treasures should become a real, personal experience—part of their personality, their life.

They do not strictly follow the curriculum nor strive for any particular historical order. Their aim is rather to bring to life great historical personalities, or they may choose a more comprehensive theme. The programmes entitled "My Sisters, Women Poets" were a tremendous hit last year. They were composed of works of women poets and writers. The alternation of the recited poems and prosaic works made the performance not only more colourful but also suggested how much and in which way the different artistic trends, and trends of ideas and styles are interwoven.

"Through the Pores of the World" is the title of a series of evenings filling this year's programme which is dedicated to the foremost representatives of world literature and is selected from the great translations of literary works. Commemorations and important anniversaries are contributing to the frame of this year's programme. In the academic year 1958-59 they are commemorating, for instance, the fortieth anniversary of the death of the great Hungarian poet, Endre Ady. They are arranging a special evening composed of his poems and songs.

Although the University Stage does not customarily put on plays filling whole evenings, its programme being made up expressly of individual selected works, of reciting evenings

with definite subjects, nevertheless they are revising this year two historical Hungarian dramas of literary value from the sixteenth century. Great preparations and feverish excitement are preceding the presentation; this is going to be the opening night of the University Dramatic Ensemble. The revival of the medieval texts and the stage direction itself constitute exceptional difficulties. Therefore the rehearsals began immediately after the opening of the semester.

The programme of the University Stage is arranged by a committee of professors and students. The actors are primarily professional artists, but occasionally the students themselves appear. The choir, the reciting chorus and the orchestra consist of students and there are quite a few talented reciting artists in the reciting chorus.

There are today already daily presentations on the University Stage. Besides the Musical Literary Evenings they have several other programmes: debates on history, social sciences, philosophy, history of art, psychology and esthetics. Sometimes a professor of one of the departments holds a lecture which is followed by a discussion. The themes are known by the students well in advance and they too prepare papers as contributions to the scientific discussion.

This year a musical series was begun. Chamber music, selected parts of operas, works of Haydn and Handel and of the most modern composers figure in their programme.

The company of the University Stage is a very enthusiastic one. The members are full of ambition and ideas, the treasury of literature, art and science is so rich and they would like to produce all the fine works on their stage.

They are young! And these young people are just now getting acquainted with the Past eagerly, passionately and humbly, for they want to conquer the Future.

Egbert Kiss



## IN LOVE WITH DRAWING

### Portrait of a Young Hungarian Illustrator

He keeps drawing and drawing, with a feverish yearning haste, as if he just succeeded in grasping what he had sought for a long time and as if his excitement gave him signals of alarm: do it now, this is it, at last....

Just now, this turbulent spirit is urging him to draw a fattish accountant with a perspiring forehead, here, on the terrace of the sidewalk café. Quickly the rustling pencil flashes on the paper, as if tracing only, with obstinate impatience, some pattern laid out in advance, and as if the illustrator—Endre Szász is his name—did nothing but put brakes on that speeding drawing instrument.

Experts say that there is no better book illustrator in Hungary today, and none more modern than Endre Szász; not a single one has more insight into his subject.

He is 32; one would take him for a footballer who—between two championship games—has taken a degree in philosophy; or an actor having his day off; or again a diplomat on holiday who forgot to put on a tie for today. Every second hair on his head is grey and every first a smiling brown. It makes his intense, restless expression remind us even more of an imaginary portrait of that incredible youth Rimbaud. What is more, Endre Szász quotes Rimbaud in the very first minute of our encounter:

*"Je m'en allais, les poings dans mes poches crevés:  
Mon paletot aussi devenant idéal..."*

(I walked, and into rags my two fists decayed in my pockets, The cloak on my shoulder frayed into idea and no more.)

Nevertheless, he wears the best suit in this distinguished café and recites this poem of misery while tasting his parfait.

He too was a wonder boy. He was four years old when he made the portrait of an angling uncle of his: the drawing was a good likeness of the model and since then his every meeting with the pencil has been a stubborn triumph. At 14 he is already painting and a year later his prosperous father, a surgeon, throws him out, for instead of preparing

*An illustration to Villon by Endre Szász*



Illustrations by Endre Szász to Omar Khayyam

for the difficult tasks of "real" life like every serious child, "that good-for-nothing brat draws, draws and draws, in copybooks, on drawing paper, on the margin of books, on walls, on furniture, even onto the mirror of lakes and rivers, he draws, draws and draws like one obsessed, enchanted—and above all like an utterly irresponsible person. It's sheer madness, you can't bear it anymore..."

He is 17 when his native town leases a studio for him; at 18, he gets over the first tension and somewhat questionable success of his first exhibition. Acquaintances cram his pockets with letters of introduction and even tuck money into one of those pockets, then send him to Budapest, to the Academy of Fine Arts.

He mislays the letters of introduction, and to say that he deals in a practical manner with his money would be an utter misrepresentation of the facts. And he does not deal sparingly with his interesting and very marked talent of a painter either; he paints for his own pleasure, then soon gets fed up with his pictures, paints new ones over them and in the meantime, as if just trying on some unworn apparel, he tries his hand at etching with his habitual hasty curiosity; and it is more and more the human body that draws his interest as an artist. Every subject of his art is man—or to be more exact, his pictures show lovely women, passionate men, and poor people, sad people, with wrinkles of care and sorrow on their faces, represented with deep and heartfelt pity.

After finishing his studies at the Academy, Endre Szász organizes the first collective studio and then, employed by a decoration enterprise, he paints giant portraits by the dozen.

Then he falls in love with book illustrating. More than 150 books preserve the results of this salutary passion which seems to be a lasting one, too. And as I write these lines, the musing jail-birds of the Hungarian Villon translation, the shamed and shocking Raskolnikov of "Crime and Punishment," the mysteriously beautiful lady of Priestley's "Black-out in Gretley," and the rebellious young girl's face on the jacket of the Hungarian edition of Colette's "Le Blé en Herbe" seem to be flashing before my eyes from the regiment of Endre Szász's oeuvre.

Mumbling in an off-hand manner he tells me now that it is only after forty that the question

of someone's becoming a painter or not is decided; till then, the candidate must continuously take examinations in integrity; his main task being to find his way in life, to preserve as much as possible from his childhood faith, from the pure intentions and partiality of his young years. One has to read much to become a good illustrator, one has to live through lives and lives with each and every new book, to stand one's ground in a multitude of situations, to feel compassion and bear aversion, to fight bravely and to suffer the fate of passive victims. That is how one must do it, otherwise one can have nothing

An illustration to Villon by Endre Szász



more than illusions about exuberant delight in life, about melancholic suffering, about staunch struggle, faith and, of course, love.

Then Endre Szász continues reciting poems by the French Boy, from "The Comedy of Thrust," and—as he says—a woman's head has come out of it, that's what his playful pencil: one of the heroines of Alexei Tolstoy's "Golgotha." He has just drawn her in order to make her acquaintance...

He goes on drawing while waiting for his wife. What else could she be but an actress, beautiful and attractively romantic, the type about whom

## Foreign Visitors in Hungary —Hungarians Abroad

International contacts of Hungarian arts are constantly broadening nowadays, even with faraway countries. Judo Miyazawa, well-known Japanese music critic, and János Mészáros, secretary of the Indian Academy of Fine Arts, recently sojourned in Budapest; while Alvin Karpis, Canadian music critic, spent a week in this country during which he met Zoltán Kodály and made the acquaintance of several folk artists.

Georges Gey, French writer and his wife arrived in Budapest to study the literary and artistic life of the capital. Yvonne Warner, French musicologist, was also a guest in Hungary, and Fritz Greiner, member of the German Academy of Arts, visited the Hungarian capital to prepare his exhibition of sculptures and graphic works. Constantin Bleda, restorer and painter, and Mircea Keribach, architect, visited Hungary within the framework of the Rumanian-Hungarian cultural agreement. The Albanian writer Mustafa Dine, Chinese professor, painter, came to Hungary for the exhibition of "Chinese National Style Painting." The exhibition was warmly received by Hungarian visitors at the Budapest Ernst Museum. Grenda, professor of the High School of Agricultural Sciences in Ulan Bator and Nambajeren, set designer of the State Musical Theatre of Mongolia, spent a number of days in Hungary on a study trip. The Soviet "Bach-tet" ensemble of 16 members visited Budapest at the end of July and gave a series of performances in the Hungarian capital. The ensemble showed the best of everything to be found in Soviet dance culture, their songs and dances were enthusiastically received by Budapest audiences.

Many Hungarian artists, research workers and experts visited foreign lands. Jenő Adán participated in the congress of musical pedagogy held in Copenhagen. Six of our most talented young artists attended the Avignon festival in France. Gábor Gábor, graphic artist, and Ferenc Labrecz, sculptor, inaugurated their exhibition in Rumania. The gifted young graphic artist Adam Wirtz spent a month in Rumania on a study trip. The first time since Hungary's liberation, two of our well-known singers, József Jancsó and Miklós Erdős, received invitations for a trial performance at the Bayreuth Music Festival. Sándor Vitéz, György Horváth, Endre Bayreuth Music Festival. Sándor Vitéz, György Horváth, Endre Bayreuth Music Festival. Sándor Vitéz, György Horváth, Endre Bayreuth Music Festival.

Miss Klári Tolnay, Miklós Szécsényi and János Tóth attended the Moscow premiere of the Hungarian motion picture "Dani." An exhibition of Hungarian revolutionary fine arts was opened in Tallin at the end of July. The one-month collective exhibition of representatives of Soviet fine arts in Budapest was a big success. A Hungarian delegation was also present at the international film festival at Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. The Hungarian film "Pillar of Salt" won a third prize. A member of the Hungarian delegation was also invited to the 10-member Czech Burian Theatre, also at Karlovy Vary. The ensemble of the Burian Theatre held performances in Budapest in September when they gave "The Trap" by the Czech author Viktor Dyk, Brecht's "The Threepenny Opera," a Czechoslovak folk suite and "Onegin" performed—the latter in prose.

I. C.



An Afternoon in the Caffehouse (Drawing by Endre Szász)

restless college boys dream on blue summer nights and whose picture sentimental barber's assistants sneakingly cut out of the theatrical magazine.

Endre Szász says about himself that he has not created anything yet, he has only tried how the pencil runs on the paper, the brush on the canvas, and human imagination in fields yet undiscovered.

He says this very quietly, as a bashful and awkward confession, with a trace of fright in his eyes: what an adventure—that's what he seems to say—what an adventure to which every artist gives himself, in order to live, to burn and to draw light! And he goes on drawing, drawing and drawing—without interruption like someone feeling an unquenchable thirst for lines.

Ernö Bajor Nagy



## SPORT



### PRESENTING YOU THE MTK TEAM—1957-58 CHAMPIONS OF HUNGARY

MTK (Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre—Hungarian Club for Physical Culture) celebrate this year their seventieth anniversary. The football team of the club looking back to a long and glorious past presented the supporters of the blue-white colours with a precious gift: the winning of the 1957-58 championship of Hungary.

This victory is all the more appreciated by all fans as the forces of the sides playing in the First Division were extremely balanced the past season. MTK displayed a brilliant finish and deservedly conquered the first place before regenerated Honvéd and famous Ferencváros.

The lion's share in the success goes to coach Márton Bukovi who praises the performance of his "kids" and their exemplary enthusiasm displayed all through the long football year. He underscores the fact that the gifted young players who have made the first team only recently have been successfully integrated into the side.

For internationally known Nándor Hidegkuti, 36, and team-captain Imre Kovács, 37—the team's standard right half for thirteen years—the winning of the championship coincides with their leave from first-division football. However, goalkeeper Gellér, 33, outside right Sándor and left back

Lantos, both 30, will continue to play as "old hands" beside the younger ones, as Sipos, 26, the full international stopper of the team, inside right Gábor Bukovi, 23,



Sándor's drive at the goal

MTK, Hungary's football champion team for 1957-58



the coach's son, centre-forward Bódor, outside left István Szimcsák, and the year's top goalscorer in the First Division, inside left Molnár, who show indisputable marks of superior talent. Another promising youngster is Ferenc Kovács (Kovács III in short) who, according to many experts, is ripe for full international caps at left half.

There are difficult tasks ahead of the MTK team representing, as they will, Hungarian football in the coming European Cup ties. So the team could not enjoy much of a vacation.

"We have become champions," coach Márton Bukovi says, "and this entails considerable responsibilities. The team will have to improve a great deal for the European Cup meets. Some of our players must be more resolute in the field and especially in the goal area, and some must improve their stamina. The winning of the championship has given our players self-confidence. We are fully aware of our responsibility and we promise that MTK will do their best to enhance the prestige of Hungarian football which, to say the least, did not have many brilliant performances in the recent past. We shall do everything in our power to make the star of Hungarian football shine again." K. Matoley



Gyula Horváth, deputy minister of Light Industry, member of the MTK presidium, hands over the club's present to Nándor Ullóé.

## IT AIN'T EASY TO BE A SOCCER FAN

Béla Salamon, one of the most popular comic actors in Hungary, is about as old as his favourite football team, 70-year-old MTK, this year's champion. When Scotland's Jimmy Hogan coached the blue-whites, one of the most famous teams of Hungary, about four decades ago, Mr. Salamon was manager of the junior team and discoverer of as unparalleled talents as György Orsi, greatest football player Hungary ever had. Some say no MTK game would be held nowadays without this most ardent fan sitting on the grandstand.

- The Editor.



Life has its beautiful sides. Let's take us, supporters: can there be anything more elevating than our team's winning the championship? But then, such a championship season is tough, sure enough. The things we have to listen to from rival fans! I don't say we're too silent, either, but they are a bigger crowd than we and can make much more noise.

It's a lucky thing you can't win championships on the strength of voice. What you must have, is diligence, and—shall I be quite frank?—a little piece of luck doesn't do any harm. How many times have we experienced that the fate of a game was decided by a hair's (or a goal post's) breadth only! I won't speak of the referees now, for there may be chaps who allege I'm anti-referee. Let me tell you—I'm only anti-bad-referee. For there are bad refs, you know. Some.

A high percentage of the games is decided by the goalkeepers. There are quite a few happy-go-lucky fellows among them, and if the one in our goal is just a bit more "generous" to the ball than his opposite number, the game is lost.

Sometimes it is a penalty that decides. God knows I don't like penalties (when awarded against

My team won a fair number of championships under the name of Hungária, Textiles, Bástya, Vörös Lobogó; but as MTK, under its old name that is, it has won its first championship since 1925, for 33 years... So don't be surprised that I feel very happy about it. There aren't so many 33 years in a man's life as not to appreciate such a triumph.

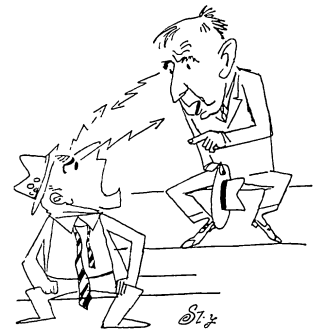
After we beat the Újpesti Dózsa side in that decisive Sunday game, I asked a number of people to tell me the score. "2-0 for MTK" — they answered, and added, in an astounded way: "Why, Uncle Béla, you missed a game?" "No, son, I wouldn't miss a game," said I, "and I didn't miss this one either." "Then why do you ask to tell you the score?" "Because it does me good to hear it as often as possible," I answered.

In the name of all MTK fans I ask our players not to leave us in doubt until the very last round the next time. For this year, it was the affair of a single point.

I met a Ferencváros supporter the other day, and he said: "Uncle Béla, it is true, MTK have become champions but it's us who are the real crack

time, many matches were played even on weekdays. Very tiring indeed. We fans really need a good rest.

Never during my long career as an actor did I receive as many congratulations as now, on the occasion of MTK having won the championship.



I try to congratulate me. Although I didn't as much as kick the ball a single time.

Dear sports fans of Honvéd, Ferencváros, Dózsa, Vasas, etc., etc. In the course of a game, players often give each other some gentle push (and perhaps not so gentle if the ref happens not to look that way). We, supporters, too, have said certain things to one another, talking about one another's relatives, and so on, and so forth, you know.

Let us behave now like those Dózsa boys who, on that glorious summer Sunday, saluted the winners and warmly shook their hands. We, fans, should salute one another too, now that the championship is over. Perhaps not by shaking hands, for some of you are too strong and then a row may follow.

There are winners and losers in sports. Luck is whimsical. Now it's this team that wins, then again it's another one MTK have become champions this year, and next year... we'd like to be champs again.

For I don't think I'll have the patience to wait another 33 years.

Béla Salamon  
Drawings by József Selye-Selye

## Hungarian Success at International Philatelic Exhibition in Vienna

There is great joy in Hungarian philatelic circles. On the occasion of the Third Austrian Philatelic Festival recently held in Vienna, the Austrian Stamp Collectors' Association held an international exhibition of stamps dealing exclusively with music.

The postal administrations of six nations and collectors from eleven countries participated in the show, which brought new fame to the Hungarian Post Office and Hungarian collectors.

No little praise went to the Hungarian set depicting famous Hungarian composers and scenes from their works. The Béla Bartók Memorial Stamp scored a big success. The Hungarian Post Office received a gold medal, a Hungarian philatelist was given a silver medal with certificate, two Hungarian collectors won bronze medals with certificates, and one Hungarian stamp enthusiast was awarded honorary mention. The Hungarian collectors' display managed to illustrate the art of music with stamps in an interesting manner.

The success of the Hungarian

philatelists in Vienna is another station in Hungarian philatelic history, and climaxes a long series of valuable awards at international shows in Prague, Zagreb, Helsinki, Warsaw, Moscow and Tel-Aviv.

### The FIP Show

Hungarian collectors are getting ready for another international event. Delegates of the Federation of Hungarian Philatelists will attend the Brussels Congress of the Fédération Internationale Philatelique (International Philatelic Federation), expecting authorization to arrange an international stamp exhibition in 1961 in Budapest. The year 1961 will be the 50th anniversary of the first Hungarian stamp.



### Budapest Stamp Club Gets Own Post Office

A long-standing wish of Hungarian collectors has come true with the opening of a separate post office in the Budapest club of the Federation of Hungarian Philatelists. Visitors to the club will not only be able to post philatelic correspondence from there, but may be certain that all mail will be forwarded with careful philatelic postmarks.

The new post office has rapidly become popular with collectors. The



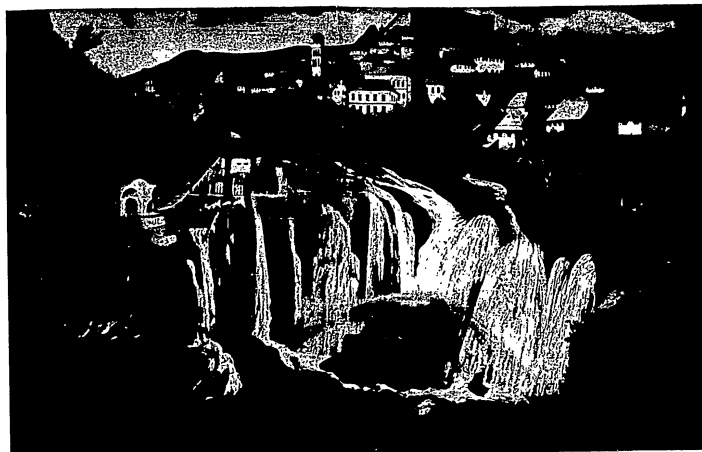
office uses a special cancelling stamp with the Hungarian initials (MABÉOSZ) of the Federation of

Hungarian Philatelists, and has the same letters on the registration labels put on registered mail. Employees see to it that the postmark should be clean on every letter and should not spoil the stamp designs. Unfortunately in some post offices it does happen that stamps are fully obliterated in the heat of work, rendering them philatetically valueless, and ruining the designs so badly that not even trained collectors can discern them. The special post office forwards all outgoing mail on the day it is posted.

Endre Havasi

Front cover: The Pioneers' Railway is ten years old  
Back cover: Autumn landscape

The Hungarian Republic is at László Váralja  
Budapest, Hungary  
Kossuth Nympha, Budapest  
Lenevel Lajos, director

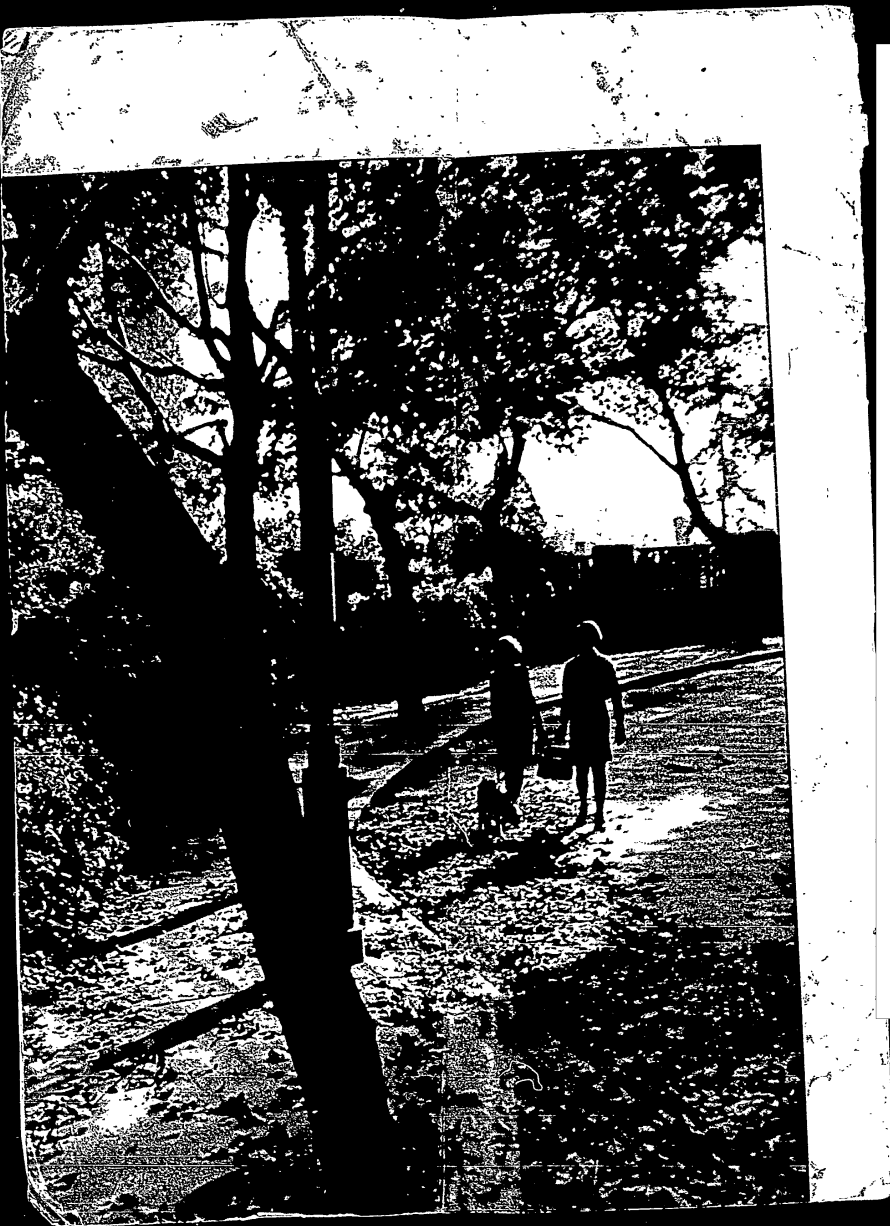


Country: The Jajsa Waterfall

Country: Storm on Hortobágy Puszta



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# LIGHT INDUSTRIES

Hungarian Exporter  
EXTRA ISSUE

Budapest, October, 1959

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A sample of the Hungarian  
air industry - the Soviet Union  
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## CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND EXPORT IN HUNGARY

In industrial production as well as in Hungarian foreign trade the different industrial consumer goods hold an important position. Many of the innumerable products of this branch — as a matter of fact — were also manufactured before the War in considerable quantities. Production, however, has since multiplied greatly in almost every case and many new lines have appeared. Today the scale of consumer goods produced in Hungary is very wide indeed: it includes textile and leather products, telecommunication articles, pharmaceutical and cosmetic chemicals, household instruments and machines and all sorts of commodity goods.

In view of its volume and the significance it has in foreign trade, the most important branch is the textile industry. From 1949 to 1957 the net production of the textile industry increased by 61%; in the first half-year of 1958, rated by monthly averages, this increase has already reached 72%.

Among the products of the textile industry, first place is held by cotton fabrics, which were produced in important quantities in the pre-war period too. Between 1931 and 1935, the yearly average was somewhat over 130 million sq. metres, between 1936 and 1940 it came close to 160 million sq. metres. After World War Two, for about three years, production remained below this level, but after 1949, surpassed it every year.

Hungarian cotton fabrics — besides meeting the home demand — are produced to a considerable proportion for exports. Since 1950, more than one third of the yearly production has been exported.

Production and export of cotton fabrics in 1951-1957 and the 1st half of 1958

Year	Production million sq. metres	Export percentage of production
1950	177	64
1951	204	82
1952	212	84
1953	207	91
1954	224	100
1955	234	106
1956	181	90
1957	208	61
1st half		
1958	111	44

Hungarian cotton fabrics can be found almost everywhere in the world; more than 70 countries are on the buyers' list and new markets are being conquered all the time.

Another important branch of the Hungarian textile industry is the production of woollen and silk cloth. The yearly average output of the last five years (1953-1957) was above 21 million sq. metres of woollen cloth, 10% of which, that is to say, more than 2 million sq. metres were exported.

The production of silks got near to that of woollens but their export was far bigger in absolute quantity and in its proportion to production as well.

Production and export of silks in 1953-1957 and the 1st half of 1958

Year	Production million sq. metres	Export percentage of production
1953	15	7
1954	16	6
1955	20	5
1956	17	5
1957	19	3

The significance which the above-mentioned textile products maintain in foreign trade consists not only in their large-scale exportation, but also in the fact that the basic materials needed for their production are mainly of foreign origin. So, for instance, the entire cotton used for the manufacture of cotton fabrics is imported. In the last ten years cotton imports often came close to 50,000 tons a year and once, in 1953, it even surpassed this amount. In the same period, wool-wool (washed wool) were between 1700 and 3600 tons a year, moreover, the wool-industry consumed a considerable quantity of imported combed silver, which — in the years 1953-55 — has been imported at a rate of nearly 900 tons a year.

Especially after World War Two, the Hungarian garment trade made rapid progress. Its tasteful products, meeting the highest requirements — after gaining the appreciation of the home public — met with great approval all over the world and are now much in demand everywhere. Many varieties of wearing apparel are among permanent exports — let us mention for instance men's shirts, exported at a rate of more than one million a year. The export of suits and women's coats is also noteworthy.

Among the products of the leather industry, the different kinds of shoes play the most important role in exports. The artistic fancy leather goods and the specially finished furs of world-wide reputation as well as different articles such as Pannofix furs and sheepskin gloves are much in demand abroad.

Export of leather shoes in 1950-1957 and the 1st half of 1958 (1000 pairs)

Year	Men	Women	Children
1950	408	475	336
1951	240	1016	241
1952	192	566	50
1953	216	683	94
1954	192	689	150
1955	444	541	112
1956	444	774	81
1957	288	497	72
1st half			
1958	240	935	133

a) Sport-shoes included.

Like the textile industry, the foreign trade activity of the Hungarian leather and shoe industry is not limited to exports but — in order to ensure part of its basic materials — it is obliged to import on

large scale. The foremost import articles are raw oxhides; with the exception of two years (1951 and 1956), the yearly import since 1950 has surpassed 11,000 tons, in 1955 it was nearly 18.5 thousand tons.

Hungarian foreign trade organs are regularly buying on the world market small hides, tanning materials and many other basic and subsidiary materials, indispensable for the leather, fur and shoe industry.

Hungarian telecommunication has traditions of long standing both at home and on the world market. In 1955, more than 68,000 wireless receivers were exported from Hungary, in 1957 nearly 93,000. But besides this the export of the radio-kits to be assembled abroad and that of spare parts was also remarkable. Thus, for instance, in 1957 more than 4 million radio-tubes were sold abroad.

The production of Hungarian incandescent lamps has also long-standing traditions and enjoys a good reputation on the world market. The total number of exported incandescent lamps (normal, high-capacity and special lamps together) amounted to 20 million in 1955, to 18 million in 1956 and to nearly 25 million in 1957.

Among the exported consumer goods produced in Hungary, the different household and other mass produced metal commodities occupy an important place. In recent years, some 900 tons of enamel ware and more than 1000 tons of locks, bolts and iron fittings have been exported annually. (In 1957 the latter figure was 1279 tons.)

Factory-made and small-trader furniture are equally popular on the world market, the fine-antique pieces as well as the less expensive mass products are well known abroad.

The universally known chinaware has maintained its pre-war reputation and it is still impossible to produce enough to satisfy even the major part of the demand. The same applies to the different articles of Hungarian art and especially to folk-art. The latter find their way abroad not only through foreign trade channels, but also, in great quantities, through purchases by foreign visitors. The available stocks are far from able to meet the immense demands.

The different branches of the chemical industry producing consumer goods have also attained a high level; so for instance various cosmetics, rubber goods, photographic materials and, above all, the many kinds of drugs, pharmaceutical basic materials and semi-finished products are well known and very popular all over the world. Among the products of the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry the export of ready-made drugs alone has often surpassed in recent years 1% of the total export volume of the country.

The narrow limits of the present review have not permitted us to enter into full details of Hungarian consumer goods; our task was therefore confined to presenting, however incompletely, the main features of the rapidly developing Hungarian consumer goods industry and its steadily growing export activity.



Optical goods exported by ELEKTROIMPEX

The Hungarian optical industry may pride itself of time-honoured traditions and its products such as sun-glasses, spectacle lenses and frames, cameras, film-projectors and several other articles are now being supplied not only to the European continent but also to the remotest countries of the world.

### Elektroimpex Exporting 200 Different Consumer Goods

Dr. Sándor Rácz, export the time being Orion Works manager of the ELEKTRO- are known abroad rather for, IMPEX Hungarian Trading their high quality wireless Company for Telecommuni- sets, while, they are from cation and Precision Goods day to day increasing told our correspondent: their production of television

"ELEKTROIMPEX sets. This is also reflected handles the export of most in our growing sales of TV of the products of the Hun- sets. The MOM Works are garian telecommunication and reputed for their spectacle optical industries. Indeed, we lenses, binoculars and came- market the products of 25 ras as well as for their different factories of com- alarm clocks all of which siderable capacity and im- find a ready market abroad. portance. Some of these are Worth of special notice is types of wireless set, 5 types know the world over since a relatively new product of of their products reach the coun- the Telephone factory, the film projector, and a great tries of Europe, Africa, Asia "Terta" 16-mm film projec- variety of alarm clocks and and America. Most famous tor which has soon become vacuum flasks to 61 different of these works are the Orion popular. The apparatus is countries. Our investment and the MOM. I think it suitable for the projection products deserve a special is hardly necessary to tell out of films fitted both with the chapter, for we are supplying the quality of Orion radios conventional optical sound TV broadcasting studios, stu- which are sold abroad by strips and with contemporary dio equipment, luminous score boards, stadium loud-speaker than 50 countries are regular type of projector is now installations, meteorological buyers of the Hungarian sold to European, Asian, and communication equip- radios which enhance every- African and South-American ment and rectifier installa- where the good reputation countries alike. Similarly po- tions, to practically all parts of Hungarian industry. For pular are our vacuum flasks of the world."



Dr. Sándor Rácz

which are much in demand everywhere. I may give you some figures that will speak for themselves. We are exporting 200 different durable consumer goods including 20 types of wireless set, 5 types of TV set and 3 types of the film projector, and a great variety of alarm clocks and vacuum flasks to 61 different countries. Our investment in the projection products deserve a special chapter, for we are supplying the quality of Orion radios conventional optical sound TV broadcasting studios, stu-

which are sold abroad by strips and with contemporary dio equipment, luminous score boards, stadium loud-speaker than 50 countries are regular type of projector is now installations, meteorological buyers of the Hungarian sold to European, Asian, and communication equip-

radios which enhance every- African and South-American ment and rectifier installa- where the good reputation countries alike. Similarly po- tions, to practically all parts of Hungarian industry. For pular are our vacuum flasks of the world."

## ABOUT THE EXPORT OF OPTICAL GOODS

The spectacle-lenses and especially the punctual meniscus lenses manufactured by the MOM factory have a good market in various Western-European countries, as for instance in Belgium, England, the Netherlands and Denmark. In addition, Elektroimpex is exporting such goods to Brazil, Turkey and Indonesia, and other countries overseas.

The export of binoculars is also considerable. The range includes a great variety, from midjet opera-glasses to field-glasses for sportsmen. Binoculars have a good market not only in Europe, including Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Bulgaria, but also in a number of Asian countries. There is, for example, great demand for them in China and recently considerable interest has been forthcoming from Burma, India and the United Arab Republic.

Film-projectors is another relatively new export item. A highly successful 16-mm model, sold under the trade-name "Terta" has become especially popular in Brazil and the United Arab Republic. In the latter country the Ministry of Education decided to purchase them for use as tutorial aids in schools. In Europe the main markets are England, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria.

This projector is equally suitable for entertainment in the home and for educational purposes in schools. Apart from the approved and popular models a number of new types are about to be produced, among others a two-speed film-projector for the projection of both talking and silent pictures.

A new 8-mm projector is under development for amateurs.

Newcomers to the export list are the photographic cameras. The MOMETTA III, the most successful type of the MOMETTA series meets the most exacting requirements since it is provided with slit shutter, range-finder, synchronous junction and a lens system of high resolving power.

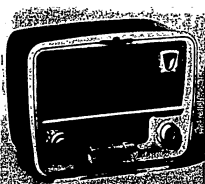
Another model of the same series is MOMETTA Junior, a camera easy to handle and of straightforward design. Owing to these features, the MOMETTA Junior is destined to become a popular camera used by the broadest masses all over the world.

In addition to spectacle lenses and frames, binoculars and cameras, Elektroimpex exports a multitude of various optical products to all parts of the world.

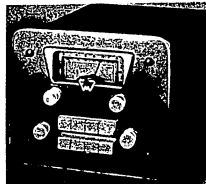
### EXPORT OF HUNGARIAN WIRELESS SETS

In recent years the export of Hungarian-made wireless sets has shown considerable expansion. At present over 50 countries are regular buyers of Orion radios, which are exported by Elektroimpex at the rate of several hundred thousand a year.

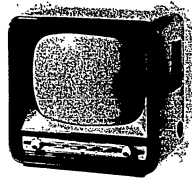
About one half of Hungary's radio exports go to European countries, the other half overseas. The list of European clients includes Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Greece, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland and Bulgaria, while the principal overseas markets are Iran, Turkey, the United Arab Republic Morocco, etc. There is every reason to believe that



AR 306 wireless receiver set



Autobus radio set



R 868 F-type TV receiver

Hungarian-made wireless sets will soon reach even such distant markets as India, Indonesia and Burma. The Brussels World Exhibition has been a favourable opportunity to enhance the reputation of Hungarian-made radios. The wireless sets on display there have been acclaimed by both public and experts.

The various types released by the Orion factory keep abreast with developments in radio engineering. Today not only the larger types, but also the

smaller models are provided with several loud-speakers and can be tuned to all wave-lengths including the VHF. Orion also manufactures wireless sets for motor cars and motor buses.

Orion is about to put its transistor type wireless series on the market. Another novelty is a portable set that can be fed either from its storage battery or from the mains.

The production of television sets started in Hungary about three years ago

and the first exports began in 1957 to Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and other countries. This year tens of thousands of Orion TV sets have been exported so far. Apart from sets provided with a 17-inch screen, a new line of sets with a 21-inch screen and 90 degrees statical focus is shortly to be put on the market. The 1959 manufacturing programme of the Orion factory is to embrace TV sets with 17" and 21" screens of 110 degree deviation.

### "Bespoke" Rubber Toys - Manufactured by the Palma Factory

Hungarian rubber toys reach the foreign markets through the intermediary of the Chemolimpex Foreign Trading Company. We have requested Mrs. Schiff, who is in charge of the rubber sales department of the company to tell us something of the new lines of the Palma Rubber Goods Factory, one of the leading manufacturers of rubber toys in Hungary.

"Co-operation between my company and the rubber industry is very close, indeed," the sales-manageress said, "and our sales records are a clear indication of this. Through our travelling salesmen the industry has been kept informed of the market developments and it is through this same channel that the new ideas put forward by the ingenious technical staff of the industry have reached the

foreign markets. Thanks to this efficient sales machinery the Hungarian rubber toys are well placed in countries of the Near and Middle East, in the UK, Sweden and on other Western European markets. We have now reached a point where the range of inflatable rubber toys made of pure Latex includes 60-80 various types. With the help of a new process invented by Hungarian specialists the factory is able to meet even the most whimsical wishes of our customers because the toys can now be turned out from plaster moulds made according to the customer's own design.

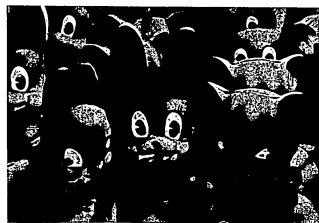
A new dyeing process has also been devised lately for colouring our squeaking rubber toys. These toys have been hand-painted so far, now a spraying gun is used which helps to lend more attractive colouring and finish to the toys. It may be considered an improvement, too, that instead of a metal squeaking device the toys are now provided with one of rubber which is safer for the child. As far as the future plans

are concerned, the factory will soon extend its scope to the production of PVC toys that will help the existing rich export range to grow still wider.

Not less popular are the inflatable bathing mattresses manufactured by the Palma Rubber Goods Factory. The mattresses which are available in ten different types are dyed with colour-fast indanthrene. An addition to the factory's range will be launched next spring. These are the inflatable dinghies for one man or two.

Substantial lots of air-filled baby mattresses have already been supplied to a great number of foreign buyers.

Our best customers for beach articles are Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Finland, but you have a pretty good chance to meet them at practically every fashionable coastal resort of Western Europe."



CHEMOLIMPEX rubber toys awaiting dispatch

Rubber toys

## Hungarian Matches

One of the traditional export articles of Hungarian industry are matches, the production of which is based on long-standing experience.

Hungarian matches maintain a leading position in the Near East, in the countries of the Middle East and on certain markets of Western Europe.

Match production is fully automated in Hungary. Best quality Canadian poplar-wood, most suitable for match production, is used. Chemolimpex is exporting them in sizes of 3/4 and 7/8 inch with heads coloured at customer's discretion, in boxes of 28-32, 38-42 and 48-52 each. Being appropriately impregnated, the Hungarian match burns absolutely evenly.

The Hungarian industry takes great care to ensure that match-boxes should "be a match" for foreign products not only on account of their content, but also for their exterior. According to the customer's demands and requirements, boxes are made with multicoloured, illustrated labels of good taste, which are very popular everywhere. Many of them were among the proudest exhibits of the collectors at the international match box cover exhibitions recently held among amateur collectors.

It gives one plenty to think about where to start the enumeration of the vast number of mass produced goods exported by FERUNION Hungarian Trading Company for Technical Goods. Without pretence to set an order of importance let's perhaps begin with locks and padlocks. The Elzett trade mark is known throughout the world. The name implies quality concerning any kind of lock and padlock from the simplest to the most intricate one. Ordinary door-handles are perhaps the simplest among the Elzett-makes. While besides padlocks using letter of figure combinations — the Elzett — "grand master key systems" used by hotels, boarding houses etc. are something that require real skill and craftsmanship.

The "grand master key" for the use of the floor-attendants of such establishments opens every door on the same floor and yet the key of one particular room on the floor does not open any of the rest.

Among the toolware mention should be made of the pneumatic tools. They have many advantages over the electric ones. As compared with their respective efficiency pneumatic tools have lower deadweight than the electric ones, are more serviceable, their components are easily interchangeable and they are quite safe in operation. Riveters, hammers, rammers, drilling

## FERUNION EXPORTS

machines are now manufactured along the pneumatic system and there is perhaps no branch of industry and civil engineering where they could not be successfully employed.

Handtools, cutters and agricultural implements are also exported by FERUNION. Hungarian factories supplying the Company turn out such special-purpose implements as e. g. coffee-hoes used at the South American coffee-plantations, or the African Congo-hoes. Special orders of overseas customers concerning the sizes, finish etc. of these agricultural implements and handtools are executed with the utmost care.

The GRANIT grinding wheel also ranks high in the list of export goods. Returning from business tours abroad the representatives of the company used to relate that they had seen this article in the showwindows of practically every specialist's shop of the Near East. Naturally, orders are received for this item from many other countries, too.

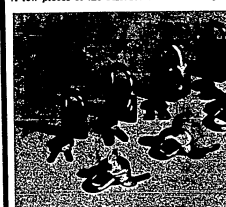
New lines are frequently added to the company's export ranges. The latest among them are the ceramic tips which in experts' opinion are the latest tool of the future. Notwithstanding its extraordinary hardness it is rather resilient and extremely suitable for fine machining operations.

Another novelty is the self-lubricating porous bearing. Filled with oil of appropriate viscosity the lubrication of the bearing is automatic. The new-type bearing may be usefully employed in machine tools in the electric and food industries as well as in various precision mechanical machines.

Instead of the detailed enumeration of all metal and synthetic mass products only a few are mentioned here such as scrotole lamps and cookers (the well-known Petrofor-brand), hurricane lamps, various industrial chains, hunting and sporting guns as well as ammunition, screws, nails etc.,

FERUNION is also the sole exporter of household utensils, sanitary equipment, enamelware, earthenware and glassware as well as aluminium goods. From among the household utensils LAM-PART enamelware is the most familiar brand on foreign markets, though the enamel products of other Hungarian factories (e. g. Budafoke Enamelware

A few pieces of the FERUNION locks' range



### About Hungarian Chemical Products

Mr. György László, Chief

of the Export Department of the company to extend the range of Hungarian products, says: "The Foreign Trade Company gave us ducts. Lately, these efforts the following information have been crowned with great success. In order to extend our business, its activity and the markets, we pursue constant market research and its immediate plans:

"Our company exports and are always extending our imports chemical products, many of which are first by now our Company has rate consumer and commodity about one hundred agencies goods. Our Rubber Depart- all over the world. With ment is dealing with the the help of this organization, export of sanitary rubber goods, rubber toys, bathing limited to the old traditional articles, technical rubber ar- markets, but has extended ments, tyres for cars and bi- to new territories.

Our Company develops not only as far as the number of markets is concerned, but also in regard to the steadily increasing scale exports. Foreign shipments are being dispatched with accuracy, our export of our town. Such was, for example the Leskovac Fair, in Yugoslavia, where our textiles had an agreeable success."

We also strive to improve our customer service. Our industrial experts, together with our commercial representatives, regularly visit our also very much in de- foreign customers and thus mand. Our department ex- we are always able to pro- porting inorganic chemicals vide them with technical has also scored many successes: guidance.



Mr. Gy. László

Besides regular visits, we also are at the disposal of foreign customers in an — if I may say so — institutional way, by means exhibitions. In fairs and ex- hibitions we not only take part in the general partici- pation organized by the Chamber of Commerce, but also in professional fairs, in- dependently, with exhibi- tions of our town. Such was, for example the Leskovac Fair, in Yugoslavia, where our textiles had an agreeable success."

Mr. László concluded the interview by saying:

"I am glad to say that our business turnover is steadily increasing. We should like to achieve further new results on foreign markets."



Ground glassware

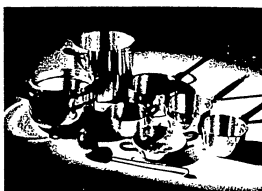
Factory) are not inferior to it in quality, either. The buyers' requirements are fully met in shaping, colouring and decorating these goods. Aluminiumware is also a staple FERUNION export. Keeping in line with the new trends of fashion these goods are now sold in coloured anodized finish. They include drinking sets in blue, green and yellow hues, picnic apparatuses, various kinds of boxes, tubes, milk-cans, copiarist's outfit and a great number of household utensils.

In addition to metal householdware FERUNION has a wide range of household earthenware to offer. The GRANIT crockery is especially favoured in Great Britain, Belgium and the Scandinavian states. In manufacturing these dishes, plates and cups the local requirements of the particular markets are always complied with in size, colouring and ornamentation.

FERUNION aluminium pots and pans

Sanitary earthenware is also sold in big quantities by FERUNION. Of washbasins and the like, countries of the Near and Middle East e. g. Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Iran, have been regular buyers. Cast-iron bathtubs of various shapes and sizes have also been figuring in the Company's export list for decades. Britain has provided a traditional outlet for this item but substantial lots of it are being sold to Switzerland, Greece, the United Arab Republic, Italy, Lebanon and Iran, too. Any review of the FERUNION ranges would be incomplete without reference to glassware. Besides sheet-glass the Company offers a wide selection of delicately ground hollow-ware.

In this branch of the glass industry craftsmanship handed down from generation to generation has always played an essential part and one may say that in certain factories which have been supplying FERUNION routine skill has been successfully combined with real artistry. These exquisite glass articles have found their way even to such far-off markets as the United States, Australia and a number of countries in Africa.



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## THE PLEASANT HOME

At the Ideal Home Exhibition in London many people stopped to see the Hungarian furniture in period style. The furniture aroused the visitors' attention by the especially fine lines and styles displayed. The furniture exporting company ARTEX is exporting complete dining rooms,

drawing room and bed room suites. The furniture is generally made of walnut or of other solid wood and finished in exquisite veneer. It is especially the reproduction based on original antique models of French and English period furniture, perfect in shape and finish that are most in favour, but stylized furniture is produced, too. All the furniture is made by artisans and is hand made. Among the unique pieces the most popular are the cocktail cabinets of different styles and measurements, dressing tables, practical secretaires sometimes with rich inlay work and carvings.

Hungarian furniture reaches every country in Europe. The most important buyers are Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian States, France, the German Federal Republic, Britain and Austria, but ARTEX has also begun to export furniture to the USA, Canada and the Near East. Besides room suites and single pieces the company exports the mass produced bentwood chairs of which about 30-40 models can be delivered. Recently the exportation of tubular chairs has been also started.

ARTEX has several representatives abroad who maintain permanent show rooms. The company exhibits Hungarian



Dr. István Gyöngyösi

### The General Manager's View FERUNION Goods in Sixty Countries

The name of FERUNION is the combination of two new appreciable goodwill in Latin words: ferrum - for iron, and unio - for union. The scope of the company's activities has at the same time marked our own development, for as a result, we have become more specialized in the production of goods.

Interviewed by us, the general manager said:

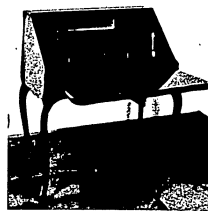
"My Company is now ten years old. If I were to give a detailed account of these ten years, I might as well publish thick volumes of FERUNION - year-books. Wherever Hungarian goods are known in the world the name of FERUNION is familiar."

"If after the brief ten years that have elapsed since its foundation, FERUNION is already referred to as an 'old' company, it is implied that during these years certain departments of the original firm have come to be converted into independent companies to cover the increased tasks in the various fields. Each of them has in the meantime established its own reputation. So consumer goods are manufactured in many thousands. Our activities are rather extensive, not only as far as the multitude of our articles

is concerned but also in the geographical sense. From Northern Europe to South America we are in contact with sixty countries. 40 to 45 per cent of our sales go to the capitalist countries, the rest to the people's democracies. One of our most important customers for machine tools and electrical goods is the United Arab Republic, while other articles are appreciated chiefly in Western Europe and others again in America. The goods we are trading in are always in demand. I firmly hope, that our quality goods such as EL-ZETT locks, GRANIT grinding wheels, GRANIT earthenware, LAMPART enamelware, and the rest of our lines will enjoy the same measure of goodwill on the world markets as they have done so far."



Carpet weaving



Davenport named after Mme Pompadour

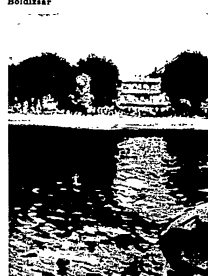
furniture at international fairs and trade shows. This year participation includes the Utrecht and Frankfurt autumn fairs.

The intimacy of the home does not depend only on well chosen furniture of well proportioned measurements but also on carpets, curtains, paintings, articles of use and decoration in the show case or on shelves, on covers and vases, etc. ARTEX can supply the loveliest range of these requisites which are capable of transforming a living quarter into an intimate home.

We wish first to speak of the Hungarian carpets hand-woven and hand-knotted. The hand-knotted carpets in Oriental style compete with the originals and their designs are true imitations of the Shiraz, the Tabriz, and the Bokara carpets. The hand-woven carpets, called "Torontal" which are better suited to go with modern furniture and simpler plain lines, are produced in different colours, of Hungarian wool, with the typical Kelim designs, or, more recently, in geometric design variations.

Herend porcelain ranks high among the precious collector's pieces. This 117 year old Hungarian porcelain factory at Herend turns out hand-painted tableware, vases, statuettes, ash-trays and bonbonnières. The well-known Victoria design figures among them, which won the founder of the factory a gold medal at

Belated Landscape, a canvas by István Boldizsár



the London World Exhibition in 1896. Other famous patterns include the Rothschild design, a colourful display of various birds, very popular in the USA, in Italy and France. An unparalleled speciality of Herend is its porcelain of Chinese design, which equals the gorgeous Oriental china. Herend porcelain is exported to 40 countries in 15,000 shapes and 800 designs.

Customers of more moderate claims may choose from the chinaware of the Aquincum trade mark. This is not a well-known branded china, but still very pleasant and decorative modern pieces for show-cases, vases, tea and coffee sets, etc. are produced in that line.

Besides china, ornamental silverware and also wrought iron articles of antique effect, or wrought silversmith's articles which have lately gained much popularity, decorate the home very pleasantly. The silversmith's cases inlaid with semi-precious stones are hand-made by ex-

cellent craftsmen. An ash-tray, a large pottery dish to be hung on the wall or a smoker's set lend grace and beauty to a home.

The wrought iron articles for interior decoration suit a home of any style. Charming little iron tables with glass tops, flower-stands, standard or table lamp, stick-handles to be put easily and various ash-trays are produced of wrought iron.

Many a house-wife will furnish her lobby, entrance passage or verandah in folkloric style or with the very fashionable basket furniture.

These are made more colourful by the Hungarian folkloric ornamental articles, vases, ashtrays, statuettes, painted dishes, jugs, flasks and fruit-dishes. The pottery is hand-wheeled and painted by folk artists.

According to the style of the region the pottery is multicoloured, painted or only glazed.

## About Hungarian Domestic Industries and Folk Art Exports

It was in his office that we visited Mr. Gyula Lakos, managing director of the best brand in ARTEX Company to get to the world, and the silversmith's goods. Both of these articles met with great success at the World Exhibition in Brussels. I should also mention our pottery made by famous craftsmen, peasant pottery, paintings, artistic goods, hand-woven Torontal carpets and furniture in period style produced by the best craftsmen. We sell tail-  
low baskets and maize bags, raffia bags and straw baskets. The USA, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and France buy our fancy pen-pots, hand-bags and pencils. Our exportation of toys is developing. The popularity of the goods of our department exporting sports equipment is due to a very great extent to the international successes of Hungarian sports."

What impressions did you gather concerning future export possibilities for your company during your last business trip?  
"In the spring I made a business trip to Britain and Sweden. I saw there that our goods are liked and well in demand. Britain is interested in straw ware and basket ware, toys, sports equipment and ceramics, further in bentwood chairs and small furniture. Sweden prefers to buy first of all silver ware. But they gladly buy our original Hungarian Torontal carpets and other articles also. The American market, through which we want Canada and several Central and South-American states products of Hungarian craftsmanship."

Could you tell us something of the import activities of your company?

"Our company imports a fair quantity of consumer goods from eastern and western countries alike. We import musical instruments, our goods are liked and well in demand. Britain is interested in straw ware and basket ware, toys, sports equipment and ceramics, further in bentwood chairs and small furniture. Sweden prefers to buy first of all silver ware. But they gladly buy our original Hungarian Torontal carpets and other articles also. The American market, through which we want Canada and several Central and South-American states products of Hungarian craftsmanship."

I hope to be soon able to open to our foreign guests to the show-rooms in the exhibition centre of the Chamber of Commerce of Hungary.

Here they can see our export articles on the spot, through which we want to popularize the artistic products of Hungarian craftsmanship."



Mr. Gyula Lakos

recently visiting those countries saw it - show an ever increasing interest. We see possibilities for deepening our relationships with the markets. The USA, Great Britain, France and other countries are not mentioned. Our representatives visit the goods of our department exporting sports equipment is due to a very great extent to the international successes of Hungarian sports."

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Painted statuette of Sándor Kántor, distinguished peasant potter

## WELCOME GIFTS

What presents to give? — that is an ever recurring, pleasant problem for all of us. ARTEX Foreign Trade Enterprise, an exporter of a number of consumer and fancy goods can solve such problems for you.

### Wood and Bone Carvings

One of the finest and most ancient branches of Hungarian folk art is wood and bone carving. Today the carving art follows in the traditions of the old shepherd art and style, but giving them a new meaning.

### Braided Handbags and Baskets

Peeled willow, straw and maize wares, raffia and rush-ware can be used in many ways. No household can do without a clothes or laundry basket, a shopping basket, a travelling basket for the pet-dog. Such baskets are made of willow, partly in white, partly in brown, or by varying the two colours. In braided goods the choice is even richer: they include bags for the beach with straw hat to match, braided, and lined or unlined slippers. Even candy baskets, shopping handbags, candy-holders, fancy boxes and sewing boxes are made of braided goods decorated with multicoloured raffia embroidery. Bread, fruit, and flower baskets, as well as coloured raffia underlays for the table are much in favour. Embroidered rush mats, as well as raffia features of different widths and fineness make excellent wall covers.

### Woollen Animals

The latest „Artes Zoo” gives pleasure to young and old, with animals, of woollen yarn in different sizes. A wire centre running through each limb makes them flexible, so they can be moved into different shapes. Their weight is almost nil, even the biggest teddy-bear which is about 16 inches tall weighs no more than 9 ounces. There is a wide range of miniatures, from the tiny mouse to the lion and giraffe, and they are favourite toys for children and grown-ups alike. They can figure among the trinkets in any home or be used as mascots in the motor-car.

### Doll with her own Travelling Outfit

From the various dolls of ARTEX you can make a whole Doll's Town. The most charming of all is the little doll travelling in its own trunk, carrying also

## Painting Women FLOWER GARDEN AS ARTISTIC MODEL

### THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS

Our car pulls up in front of the House of Peasant Art. The night makes us exclaim: "What cleanliness!" The whitewashed walls are like driven snow. Under the eaves they are adorned with a painted flower garland, narrow but brilliant with all the colours of the rainbow. The courtyard is also clean, neatly swept and kept trim by careful hands.

The leaders of the House of Peasant Art, Mrs. Andriás Tamás and Mrs. Gyula Orbán welcome us on the threshold. The latter is a town woman who speaks several languages. The former a peasant woman, who still wears the local costume.

First we go to visit the small museum. Like a symphonic orchestra where the first violins have such a full and powerful sound that all other instruments can but play a subordinate role, it is again the colourful ornamentation of the walls that demands our attention. Several minutes pass before you notice that you are in a museum. Pieces of furniture, glass cases, embroideries and other products of decorative folk art are displayed here. Indeed, these painted walls of Kalocsa, have a singular, breath-taking beauty of their own. The peasant artists do not use any pattern whatever. Nor do they draw the outlines of their motifs in advance. They virtually improvise the designs destined to adorn the whitewashed surfaces. Their speed at work is simply peerless; moreover, they employ such sweeping and sure brushwork as the most experienced painter of murals. At first sight the colour-scheme may strike us as „barbaric”, it does abound in clashing hues. Scarlet is blazing, greens melting, violets mingling, yellows shrieking and blacks grieving — all in one bunch. And yet, this barbaric glare is blended into pure harmony.

Mrs. Andriás Tamás, one of the leaders of the house says: — This wall — from floor to ceiling — is like a flower garden. In the garden we do not care about what colours have grown close to each other, we only enjoy the beauty in all. In the same way, our women with their attention shared between the flowering meadow and their work, do their best to make the wall as similar to the meadow as possible.

I put the question to our guide:

„Hundred-colour” wall painting, a masterpiece by „writing women”



— How long will such a painted wall keep? — The motley of tints will keep its brilliance for a span of fifteen to twenty years, or so.

— Have the young people learned the art of Kalocsa embroidery and wall painting or will this unique branch of folk art die out with the old peasant artists?

— Why should it die out? There will always be young people who want to learn and masters of their art who are fond of teaching.

— One of the most celebrated, Aunt Ilus Király — far beyond seventy years of age — was requested to come and have a talk with the „folk from the town”.

### AUNT ILUS

A car was sent to fetch the old peasant artist, and in a few minutes' time we were standing face to face with her. She is a little woman with burning eyes, nimble in her movements and charmingly vernacular in her speech. She not only told us how it came about that the official title of a „People's Artist” was bestowed upon her, but how she had grown into a real mistress of art the teacher of all of Kalocsa. After a couple of questions, Aunt Ilus takes up the story by herself.

Hardly was I more than six when I first marvelled at the painting women's art. As a mere child of a girl I contrived something that caused a real upheaval in Kalocsa folk art. In my childlike simplicity I thought: why, if multicoloured flowers are lovely in the flower-bed, if the painting on the whitewashed wall glitters in a hundred different hues, why should Kalocsa needlework not be embroidered in a similar way, using the various colours? Mind you, in my childhood only two colours were used in embroidering white linen: blue on black. I kept on pestering my dear parents and, at last, they let me have the multicoloured yarn. On the sly I began with this wool kind of needlework, which turned out to be very much like the wall paintings. I was barely thirteen when I earned the first money with my handiwork both as a needlewoman and as a „writer”. Don't think by any means that „writing” means a verse or story. Here with us „to write”, „to write pictures” means to design

the pattern of an embroidery and to trace it on the fabric. In the early nineteenth-century my motifs conquered all Kalocsa. Not only did I use a great number of colours, I also shaded the flowers and stems so that when looking at the needlework it made you think that the wind was rustling the petals.”

I interrupt her with the question: — What about your eyes? How can they bear the strain of such painstaking work?

— Why, I keep on, strengthening my eyesight by reading all the time. In the course of our talk it turns out that Aunt Ilus starts her day by thorough study of the daily paper. She reads it from beginning to end. Then comes the turn of literature. She prefers books that deepen her knowledge of the lives of other people.

— Look here — she says — a person confined among the boundaries of such a small village is keen on learning about the lives of the Chinese or the natives in the heart of Africa. She wants to know about the struggles the inhabitants of black and icy countries have to fight, about the ways of the Slovaks, Roumanians, Germans, French and Russians.

The old lady gets to lost in discussing literature that I can hardly induce her to return to the subject of folk art. However, she is fain to talk about that subject too.

I have also read how, what certain famous men dreamt, was later actually put into practice. I thought that was nothing but some sort of a fable, but I got to know and believe that such things can really take place. Once I dreamt that there were gay colours and sad ones. It would be put proper that those who are living their gay time, that is to say young people, should wear gay colours, whilst those whose life is on the decline — I mean old people — should do sad colours. That was my dream. However, the idea had got hold of me and did not leave me alone during the day either. I kept on developing the idea and believe me, it was worth my while. Thus, the two sorts of our Kalocsa embroideries owe their existence to this very dream. The gay one, in which vivid colours are used, and the sad one with its violets, deep clarets, purples,



Aunt Ilus Király, folk artist, at work

brotons and blacks as main shades of the needlework.

— Hence you, a favourite handiwork, are you love best of all?

— Of course, I have! — She goes up to an embroidery adorning a wall in the small museum.

— Look! This one of my favourites. Once somebody asked me if I could represent the four seasons. Of course, I could, I answered. And then I started with the embroidery, each calls up the spring, first of all. The lowest line consists of a number of charming spring flowers: violets, hyacinths, forget-me-nots, lilies and tulips. The second tells us about the beauties of summer: poppies and corn-flowers, roses and pansies. Autumn has its own charms, some of them are not only pleasing to the eye but also very useful indeed. You see, I sometimes like to mix flowers with fruits; and so this peculiar garland of autumn flowers turned out: crysanthemum and carnations, immortelles and Michaelmas daisies and, last but not least, grapes and red papayas.

— What about winter, Aunt Ilus?

She looks at me with those lambent, still youthful wise eyes.

— While I was young I liked to play about with the idea of winter, but today I don't care for it any longer. Frost-flowers, jumpers... sorrowful things, all of them. There's not a jot of beauty in them. Or, if there be — joy and gaiety are lacking. And we, old people stick to everything that is cheerful and happy.

### THE OLD AND THE NEW

Now it is Aunt Ilus herself, who acts as a guide and shows us round the museum. She points out the bedstead with pillows — each of them a real masterpiece — piled up as high as the ceiling. She shows us the stove with a bench around it; close by there is a rocking cradle. Sitting to the stove the indefatigable Kalocsa woman painstakingly stitches on, bent above her needlework and rocking the cradle with her foot. Softly she hums a lullaby to send the tiny babe to sleep. Aunt Ilus also draws our attention to the chest, decorated with painted tulips and she leads the way to the modern part of the House of Peasant Art. That is where the peasant women from the vicinity of Kalocsa turn to for advice.

A train of dust trails behind our car. Looking out of the rear window, we see everything blurred, as it were by a fine mist. By and by the dust subsides and from the distance we have another glimpse of the snow-white house. A number of Kalocsa women have gathered on the porch of the House of Peasant Art. We see them waving their kerchiefs, then, at a turn of the road, a new scene meets our eyes.

its own outfit in it; two tiny frocks, a pair of pyjamas and slippers for the night. There are dolls of polystyrol which can be taken to pieces, simple small dolls, grotesque motor-car mascots, etc. Mention must also be made of the dolls whose wide, lined skirts turn out to be test-covers.

### Plastic lace and other Plastic-Ware

Ours is the age of plastics. PVC is used for coverlets, underlays for glasses, tray-covers and runners in all sizes, giving the impression of the daintiest of laces. But almost anything needed in the household can be made of plastic. Most popular are the net shopping bags or clothesbags of plastic material, and we can further mention a special, inflatable sachet novelty combining the properties of a pillow and a hand bag. It is just perfect for use on the beach.

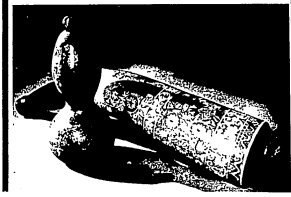
### Petit-Point Bags

Hungarian Petit-Point embroideries are regular art objects. They take their subjects partly from classical mythology partly from Rococo shepherd-scenes. They often represent a painting of some great artist or other, and to reproduce such a painting the petit-point embroiderers use up to as many as fifty different shades. To give our readers an idea of how fine this work is, let us mention that a lady's handbag of normal size contains 100,000 stitches on a 15 gauge. This special kind of needle-work is particularly popular in the United States and it is applied on handbags, wallets, powder-boxes, comb and spectacle cases, and even upon ladies' evening pumps. The so-called gross-point embroidery on the other hand, is used for home-decoration and furniture covering.

### Silversmith Work and Imitation Jewellery

The art of Hungarian gold and silversmiths is based on century-old traditions. The decorated bracelets, necklaces, earrings, rings and brooches, decorated with semi-precious stones, reflect the handwork of trained masters. The patterns are usually reproductions of precious old jewellery and gilded or copper-plated silver is used. The connoisseurs of modern imitation jewellery will find a rich choice among the ARTEX articles: the most pleasing marcasite brooches, decorative bracelets, ear clips, rings and pins represent hundreds of fine forms and ideas.

Chalcedony cornet and calabash made by the late Antal Kapoti, Kossuth prize-laureate peasant artist



## HUNGARIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Exhibition of goldsmiths' objects in the Applied Arts Museum

The exhibition at the Budapest Museum of Applied Arts — a show of a permanent character — aims at displaying the historical development of this time-honoured craft. First and foremost the show gives a true picture of the high level the craft has attained today; moreover the various characteristics and styles of different periods are beautifully set off.

Let us have a look at the treasures now on show at the Budapest Museum of Applied Arts.

Tradition asserts that the large silver flask, a real masterpiece indeed, and perhaps the most precious from among the remains of that period, belonged to the treasury of the Hungarian King Matthias (1458-1490). This exquisite piece, called King Matthias' flask, is partly gilded. It still shows the so-called "blister-form" of Gothic gold and silversmithery and resembles the covered goblet — also connected with King Matthias' name — that is the pride of the collection at Wiener Neustadt, Austria.

One of the show-cases contains a gilded silver goblet, with cover. This masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in new times is cast of silver. It stands on legs and is adorned with scrollwork. It is composed on a circular design, whereas its figurines, herms and satyrs, are included in an architectural framework. This peerless goblet is a Hungarian masterpiece. It is not only the richness of design and the masterly application of lovely motifs that enhance the value of the piece but the technically perfect workmanship. This gorgeous piece, similar to a silver spic-holder of a prismatic shape, represents all the magnificence and abundance of the Renaissance.

In fact, the gold and silversmith's art of the Renaissance is fully represented in works both of Hungarian and of foreign masters. A gilded silver goblet with cover, the work of the Hungarian master David Weyenberg from Kolozsvár, is adorned with a double garland of delicately carved foliage, while the body is embellished with medallions bearing portraits. There are two lovely beakers from Nuremberg with carved ornamentation; the well-known goblet of the world-famous master Petzold is decorated with chased figures that enhance the play of light and shade on the glittering surface.

The forms and ornamentation peculiar to the art of the modern Hungarian gold-

## SILVERSMITH'S ART EXHIBITION IN BUDAPEST

smith first made their appearance on the goblets produced by the Bressó goldsmiths. According to written evidence these graceful pieces were marketed as far as at the fairs of the Crimea.

Sebestyén Hann, the master-goldsmith from Nagyvárad (1644-1713) was the outstanding figure of his craft in the late seventeenth century. A number of his works are to be seen at the exhibition. His magnificent table ornament representing the meeting of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, with its coral stem, is a peerless piece indeed. It is made of gilded silver, all hammered out from the wrong side.

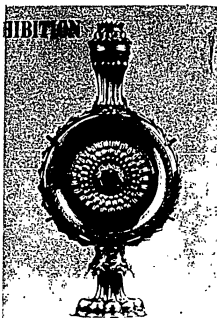
Late Baroque and Rococo are the characteristic styles of the late seventeenth and of the eighteenth centuries. It is mostly dishes decorated with floral motifs or with bunches of grapes that illustrate the goldsmith's art of this period. A really outstanding *chef d'oeuvre* among them is the gilded silver finger-case of the Selmecbánya master, Bertrand Weigl.

Enamel-work has always played an important role in the craft. Proof of masterly application is shown by an enamelled goblet and a French chalice of gold embellished with pictures; both are the work of the Hungarian master Szilassy, from Lőcs.

Remarkable works represent the high standing of French silversmiths' craft. A particular, dull sheen of a delicate, greyish hue is characteristic of these French pieces, made at the end of the eighteenth century. This feature is, by the way, a forerunner of new artistic tastes. Three pitchers, designed along antique lines, were made by Prague and Vienna masters in empire styles, and the ornamental pitcher of the Hungarian master, Solomon Kamecker from Sopron deserve special mention in this instance.

The greatest master of Hungarian gold and silversmithery of the early nineteenth century, Szendrői, as well as the families Frandiner and Giorgi, founders of real dynasties of Hungarian goldsmiths, began their activity at the turn of the eighteenth to the nineteenth century. Pieces by these masters are also on display, as well as those of such Hungarian gold and silversmiths as József and Vencel Gretschi and János Kovács from Buda, or Károly Laky and József Müller from Pest. The world famous table-set by József Szendrői is one of the highlights of the exhibition.

French and Russian works are the principal examples of the craft of foreign goldsmiths in the nineteenth century. Some most remarkable *chef-d'oeuvres* of the jeweller's art and of exquisite enamelwork are exhibited too. A couple of charming pieces evoke the heyday of miniature enamel painting. The technique employed was similar to that of



Matthias flask from the fifteenth century

water-colours — the picture was painted on a white, enamelled background. Some watches, both for men and for women, show a tasteful and ingenious combination of art and technique.

The Romanesque period is represented by two remains; both of them show enamelling on a chiselled ground. One of them is a relique from the Baxtergom treasury, a work of Rhineland masters; the other the oblong side of a small case of gilded brass.

Several charming examples bear witness of the high level of Hungarian watch-makers art attained in centuries past.

Small bronze products of European plastic art are also shown; most important of these are the works of Italian, French, Spanish and Hungarian masters. These pieces may well prove the great variety, that the application of this craft allows for. The bronze household altar from the sixteenth century is a rare and precious piece. It is decorated with semi-precious stones set in gilded bronze and depicts a scene from the Calvary. It is a real masterpiece of Florentine craftsmanship.

Even this rather sketchy review may give an idea of the range covered by the exhibition in the Budapest Museum of Applied Arts. The exhibition gives a cross section of the gold and silversmith's art, and of the craft that has produced such beautiful and artistic pieces from other metals.



A section of the exhibition

## Textile exports

The HUNGAROTEX Company is the textile exporting organ of Hungarian foreign trade. Its cotton, rayon, synthetic fibres and linen articles enjoy a considerable reputation on the markets of the world.

In the new cotton and synthetic fibre ranges HUNGAROTEX offers an inexhaustible choice in which every market can find the qualities and designs best suited for the local taste and demand.

The all-cotton and synthetic fabrics come in multitude of modern designs and colour-ways, finished by the latest techniques.

Besides crease-proof synthetic fabrics, non-iron cottons are also available. A noteworthy success has been achieved by cotton fabrics with a lasting shine. Roller-printed crepe-poplin is a novelty of the current season.

The articles, coloured with effect-yarn and the striped and fringed patterns of

cotton goods are very attractive and modern.

While selecting the patterns, the designing artists thoroughly studied the taste of the buying markets, and besides the most modern patterns, incorporated the evergreen classic designs too.

The same care goes into the combination of colours.

The export of all-cotton lingerie fabrics, piece-dyed goods and greys also shows a growing tendency.

Floral patterns of plastic effect, geometrical figures and up-to-date patch-effects characterize the 1959 rayon collection. This style is highly effective on screen-printed materials.

The remarkable progress made in printing techniques is also evident in the case of roller-prints where the machine-printing has quite the effect of screen-printing. This has been achieved by more delicate contours and more life-like colour schemes.



The schemes of the HUNGAROTEX textiles are fine and harmonious

While speaking of the rayon and silk novelties of HUNGAROTEX, we must not omit to mention the new Jaquard-collection or the decorative 120 cm wide screen-printed upholstery materials.

Besides the rich variety of fancy-woven and piece-dyed rayons and Hungarian nylon (Hungary) fabrics, there still is an abundant choice of pure silk dress materials which are in constant demand. This is due not only to the high quality of Hungarian silk, but also to the harmonious effect which the patterns, specially designed for this material, produce.

The silk ranges include a novelty made by the so-called "flessdruck" printing technique, in which the designs appear as if they had been hand painted.

The efficiency of the work of HUNGAROTEX is shown by the constant development of its export lines. This development is also evident in household textiles. Such everyday items as dishcloths and towels have by now become articles of fashion. They are made attractive by many-coloured, ingenious

Unconventional furniture cover from the HUNGAROTEX range



Mr. Imre Katona

## Hungarian Textiles on the World Market

Recently we interviewed the German Democratic Republic, general public, Yugoslavia and the manager of HUNGAROTEX. Soviet Union is also re-TEX, the exporters of Hun-

garian textile goods.

"How is it," we asked, "business-friends inspect our range?"

"That in a few years' time gas and our mechanized ware-

HUNGAROTEX has gained houses were they can see

ed such a good position on the up-to-date handling and

the world market and that packing of the textiles, they

Hungarian textiles are so never fail to express their

highly appreciated and well sincere admiration for our

known everywhere?"

"Well," answered Mr. Ka-

It was not an easy job

tona, "the secret of con-

to accomplish that's true,

quering: the world market but now we already have

consists not only in keeping the possibility of choosing

our pace with constantly changing for ourselves our first

classing fashions and in improving partners.

the quality of our goods —

"In the first half of the

much more is needed than year we had 213 foreign

that. As a matter of fact, visitors. Announcements and

countries with an extremely inquiries indicate an increase

high standard and back in this number in the second

ground in textiles, like Bri-

tain, France, Germany and

Then, from his desk, Mr.

Poland are now our regular

Katona takes a letter which,

customers and fully appre-

he says, has just arrived,

ciate our products. These can

and shows it to us. A well-

be found everywhere in the known Paris importer writes

world — in Australia, the as follows: "... We are

Far, Middle and Near East, delighted with the excellent

in Central America and in designs of the samples you

the West-European countries sent us. At the same time

as well. Our turnover with please receive our sincere

thanks for your prompt compliance with our request..."

"Such appreciations," said

Mr. Katona, "are all for

show quite a lot of them,

which prove that our

work is not undertaken in

vain."



SF 58006

Please fill in and return to the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce  
Budapest 62, P.O.B. 106

1. Name and address:
  2. Scope of activities (export, import):
  3. Goods you are interested in buying for your own account in Hungary:
  4. Language of correspondence:
- Any remarks and suggestions concerning this periodical will be appreciated.



## TANNIMPEX PRODUCTS

### 25 years old Pannofix

The Pannofix is a well known Hungarian export product. This refined variation of young sheepskin was put on the market some twenty-five years ago on the basis of a Hungarian patent. Today the refining process employing the Pannofix principle is known in several countries in Europe and overseas. Naturally, however, it is in Hungary, that production dates farthest back since the patent itself is Hungarian.

A large variety of colours is available of the Hungarian Pannofix products, including the pastel colours which have become particularly popular during the last few years. Customers in Great Britain, Finland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Denmark and the German Federal Republic of the Fur Department of TANNIMPEX expressed repeatedly their satisfaction with the Hungarian made product, the uniform colours and assortments, which are eminently suitable for the production of fur coats.

Besides Pannofix bodies, TANNIMPEX exports an important quantity of fur coats as well. Annually several thousand finished fur coats leave Hungary and travel to a great many foreign countries

where they are eagerly awaited. These fur coats are always made according to the cuts of the latest fashion. Their make up is different from the usual wholesale ready-made product. They are hand-crafted in special fashion workshops.

Glove-making has old traditions in Hungary. The work of Hungarian glove-makers is known and appreciated all over the world. Hungarian-made pig-skin gloves are particularly popular on the world markets. In appearance they are similar to the Peccari gloves, in price, however, they are much cheaper. In Western countries the fashion gloves made from chamois-leather are particularly popular with the public. The fact that the lining of both the pig-skin and the chamois-leather gloves is of 100% wool which keeps the hands warm, contributes greatly to this popularity.

Hungarian-made nappa-skin gloves will soon make their appearance again on the world markets.

Leather gloves combined with a knitted upper part are made in a very large variety. The upper parts are made from cotton and wool and the gloves made in such upper parts are very much in demand in every country.

### Air travel bags with zip fasteners and their partners

The export of fancy leather goods by TANNIMPEX is only of five or six years standing, but important quantities have been exported even during that relatively short period.

Most of the fancy leather were made from vegetable-tanned pig-skin. One of the oldest Hungarian leather factories manufactures by albatross tanning the high-shine good-quality pigskins which are excellently suited for the production of fancy leather goods.

In addition a large number of fancy leather wares are made from the ox-splint, with various presses and even with an adjusted, smooth polished surface. Not long ago TANNIMPEX introduced the export of fancy wares from plastics produced by the Artificial Leather and Textile Works of Győr. Dispatch cases, shopping bags and other bags for ladies are made from the plastics produced in Győr.

TANNIMPEX has begun this year the exportation of air travel bags with zip fasteners. These bags are made from artificial leather or canvas in tartan designs.

Among the leading buyers of Hungarian fancy leather goods are Great Britain, the Soviet Union, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Albania, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and the German Democratic Republic.

### Fashion Sandals - Made of Plastics

Featherweight fashionable pin-point sandals made in Hungary have sold readily for years throughout the world among ladies who care for their toilets. TANNIMPEX is now coming forward with the plastic-version of this stylish footwear. Their soles are made of imitation chrome. For all intents and purposes the sandals look as if they had been made of kid and with all the scrutiny of the expert it takes some time before they can be told from real kid. Fashionable design, appealing finish, reasonable pricing and strikingly ingenious utilization of reliable substitutes, are what the latest TANNIMPEX export products do stand for.

Production of the CALIFORNIA children's sandals has been taken up only quite recently, yet they are popular on foreign markets already. They are manufactured of pig-splint with synthetic sole, in attractive finish and are being sold at very low prices.

The few items mentioned from the TANNIMPEX range will bring it home to anyone that Hungarian leather goods exports look forward to a new headway in 1959. Importers in Britain, Sweden, Holland, the Soviet Union, the German Federal Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Central and South America and elsewhere overseas have already placed their orders for great quantities.

Shoes in the Hungarian pavilion of the Brussels World Exhibition

## HUNGARIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS AND VOLATILES

The gathering in, growing and exportation of Hungarian medicinal plants began in the early years of this century. It coincided with the development of homeopathic therapy and, in spite of temporary breakdowns, it has been flourishing ever since. The yearly produce of our medicinal plants have covered not only the home demand but allowed for the export of herbs in ever increasing quantities to foreign markets. During the last 50 years they have become traditional Hungarian export articles. During this period the gathering-in and the range of production of the medicinal plants have gone through fundamental changes. First they were gathered in and grown under the slogan of "return to the natural therapy" for their effect of natural healing power has been in practice for centuries or for thousands of years. This remedial effect had been forgotten but it revived with homeopathy. To-day the medicinal plants are used mostly in the pharmaceutical industry as basic materials because of their active ingredients. Consequently the structure of the gathering and production

has also undergone considerable changes; previously the ingathering and growing of wild medicinal plants formed the major part of the trade, to-day the greater proportion falls in favour of the industrial medicinal plants produced in order to cover the needs of the basic materials of the industry.

Nevertheless there are also a few wild growing medicinal plants which have kept their place and importance in modern therapy in spite of the tremendous scientific development. They now belong to those medicinal goods which man regards as absolutely indispensable. One of these is the *Chamonille Flower* which is a very popular herb not only in this country, but all over the world and is much used as a home remedy. It has remained an indispensable medicament of modern therapy even in this age of antibiotics. Owing to its excellent quality the Hungarian *Chamonille Flower* is in great demand on the world market. The *Rose Hip*, one of our wild growing medicinal plants is also exported in substantial quantities, which are delivered either with or without pips according to orders.

Because of its high vitamin C and A, B2, and K content it is used both in the pharmaceutical industry and in the food industry. The *Lime Blossom* (*Flores Tiliae officinalis*, *Flores Tiliae argenteae*), is a very popular home remedy abroad, too. It is exported in huge quantities since it is consumed also as tea, in fact it is also to be found in many a pharmacopoeia.

Besides the above mentioned medicinal plants a great variety of others are shipped in considerable quantities. Of these the most important ones are the following:

Elder, Welly Foxglove, Foxglove, Peppermint, Lily of the Valley, Plantain, Stramonium, Wormwood, Common Nettle, Adonis, Marjoram, Alkanet, Marshmallow, Belladonna, Restharrow, Cowslip, Juniper, Buckthorn, Mistletoe, Ergot of Rye.

The employment of these plants enumerated above and of those not mentioned at all is of a varied range. As has already been mentioned they are used as herbal tea or for obtaining basic pharmaceutical materials. Sometimes they are extracted as volatiles, used for cosmetics and various purposes in the food industry for the production of liqueurs and some are even used as spices.

The high reputation of, and the demand for, the Hungarian medicinal plants which has been established on the world market, will be maintained and increased by the research work of the laboratories and research stations, by the application of modern agrotechnics, steady quality control, trade supervision and modern drying and packaging processes.

Elder blossom

"The export of medicines cannot be regarded as a purely commercial activity. The production and marketing of pharmaceutical products is an immense responsibility. Our scientific and foreign trade experts try to use every opportunity to intensify the professional and commercial relations with the pharmaceutical experts and the businessmen of the various countries."

## HUNGARIAN PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS ON FIVE CONTINENTS

The export and import of drugs are being exported basic pharmaceutical materials and preparations, land, France and other countries. Many anti-biotics, medicinal plants, unadorned according to our own patents are put on the shelf within the sphere of activity of the MEDIMPEX foreign markets by MEDIMPEX Hungarian Foreign Trading PEX. The wide range of ready-made drugs is well known on the world market.

"Trade in pharmaceuticals known on the world market has deep roots in Hungary." Degraded (BOM) a Hungarian Mr. László Hamburger, gorian patent, attracted great general manager of MEDIMPEX. "The products of the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry are well known in the five continents. During the last ten years our company's export volume has multiplied taking the 1953 term contract for the supply in 1959, this year's of that drug. Negotiations will be all probability on the delivery of Degraded reach the 220 mark. More are in process with the PEX are to leave for Britain, than one of our products Northern countries and, occupy leading places on a among others, with American, China, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the Soviet Union and Turkey. Recently, executives of the company returned from successful trips in Indonesia and Egypt.

"The export of medicines cannot be regarded as a purely commercial activity. The production and marketing of pharmaceutical products is an immense responsibility. Our scientific and foreign trade experts try to use every opportunity to intensify the professional and commercial relations with the pharmaceutical experts and the businessmen of the various countries."



Mr. László Hamburger

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## Appreciation of Hungarian Furs and Shoes in Brussels

The general manager of TANNIMPEX Hungarian Trading Company for Hides, Leather and Furs, Mr. István Erdel, had the following to say to the correspondent of the "Hungarian Exporter".

"Our company handles an important share of Hungary's foreign trade. In the first place we are dealing with the export of such staple items as Pannofix coats and bodies; shoes for men, women and children made according to the latest fashion and attractively combining the advantages offered by large-scale factory production with the care, thoroughness and originality of handicrafts; gloves in various styles; and a wide range of fancy leather goods. In fact, the high sales figures for the items belonging to the last-named group are already due to a great extent to the ten years' work of TannimpeX."

"In addition, we have a number of new lines which have not figured before on the list of Hungarian exports, such as tennis and gym shoes, rubber boots, hobnail boots with vulcanized soles, all of which have in a few years time acquired a good reputation on the world markets. With these products we are winning

more and more markets in the Near and Far East, North Africa and even in Western Europe.

"Such a brief interview is no occasion for going into details, but I might say as much that our products reach practically every corner of the globe. The volume of our exports has in the last few years considerably surpassed our earlier figures."

"Our ever closer cooperation with the industries supplying us, which on their part means continual technical progress, on our untiring, careful and flexible market research, has enabled us to keep pace with the universal and continual progress in manufacturing techniques and to supply our international clientele with tasteful, high-quality, durable leather and fur goods at reasonable prices. Since most of our export items are subject to the changes in fashion, we spare no effort to make them completely up to date as regards models and colours in order to maintain the goodwill we have earned with the hard work of so many years. For this reason we are proud and happy that wherever an international fair or exhibition is organized, the TANNIMPEX products on display always constitute a bright spot at such event. We are particularly proud of the fact that recently the distinguished jury of the Brussels World Exhibition paid a special tribute to our products. The fur products exhibited by us in Brussels were awarded a gold medal, and our shoes a Grand Prix."

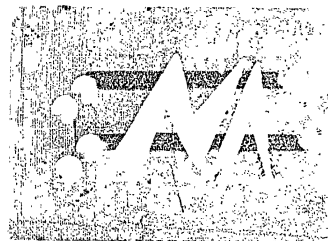
"Allow me also to refer to the other important side of our business, imports. We are importing to Hungary raw oxhides, calfskins, lamb skins and sheepskins, raw hides, as well as tanning materials. Our import activity embraces practically all of the five Continents."

"As regards the future, our plans, tasks and programme may be summarized as follows: further enlarging the range of our products, and winning a still greater part of the buying public of the world markets for the purchase in larger quantities of our attractive products."



Mr. István Erdel





**Hungarotex**

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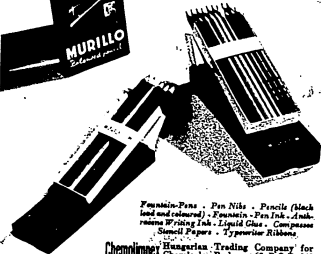
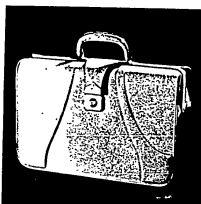
**Stationery**

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Goods

Exporters:

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Hungarian Trading Company for  
Chemolimpex Chemicals - Budapest 62, P.O.B. 248



**Chemolimpex**

HUNGARIAN TRADING COMPANY  
FOR CHEMICALS  
Budapest 62, P.O.B. 248

CA-O-LA Toilet Soap  
CA-O-LA Lipstick  
CA-O-LA Bee-Creme (Gelée Royale)  
CA-O-LA Shaving-Creme  
CA-O-LA Parfumes  
CA-O-LA Face-Powder  
CA-O-LA Compact Rouge  
CA-O-LA Dentifrice  
CA-O-LA Nail Polish



So stout a bean is doomed  
to failure  
In wooing a lovely  
maiden's favour...

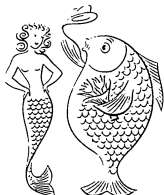
Each morning take  
a slimming drink  
Of the famous  
Hunyadi János spring

**HUNYADI  
JÁNOS**

NATURAL MEDICINAL WATER AN EXCELLENT MILD  
PURGATIVE

EXPORT BY

**MEDIMPEX** Budapest 62 - P.O.B. 326 - Hungary



50X1

# Hungarian EXPORTER

October, 1958 HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MONTHLY Vol. 8. No 10.

## ECONOMIC TIES BETWEEN HUNGARY AND FRANCE

Until the end of World War I, trade between France and Hungary could not assume appreciable dimensions since, except for sporadic contacts of minor importance, the Hapsburg monarchy, which included Hungary until 1918, did not entertain commercial relations with France. When Hungary became independent, however, France was among the first to conclude a commercial and customs treaty with our country. This treaty which was signed in 1925 served as the pattern for the trade between the two countries not only until the outbreak of the Second World War but also for a few years after the end of the war.

In the inter-war years the main items of French exports to Hungary were pig and scrap iron, metals, hides and skins, wool, cotton yarn and thread, rasins, cars and chassis, machinery and various apparatuses, in exchange for Hungarian food (fresh and tinned meat, goose-liver, etc.) beans, raw cotton, electric machinery and appliances, fire-bricks etc. Prior to the outbreak of war, in 1938 the share of France in

Hungary's total external trade was 1.5 per cent on the import and 1.9 per cent on the export side.

During the war economic relations between the two countries were completely broken off and after 1945 there was only a very slow and gradual resumption. Even this slow development came to a standstill in the years between 1950 and 1954. A turn followed in 1955: trade connections took a new lease of life (in the same year France with a 5.8 per cent share in Hungary's imports moved to the fifth place among her western trading partners) and ever since, the growing volume of trade has been in line with the inherent possibilities, the range of goods, has widened and their composition has undergone a marked change.

Following the headway experienced in 1955, Franco-Hungarian trade relations have been based on new principles: the bilateral agreement was replaced by a new trade and payments agreement, effective from January 1956, providing for settlement through both bilateral and multilateral accounts.

The bilateral section of the new agreement is an ordinary clearing agreement: lists drawn up for a one-year period contain quotas expressed in terms of quantities and values. The lists incorporated in the multilateral section of the agreement are enumerative, that is, they are devoid of any quantitative limitations. That means that trade in goods covered by these dispositions is practically unrestricted, and to be paid for in transferable French francs (E.P.U. currency). It should be noted that goods that can be obtained

(see page 3)



A section of the picturesque Fishermen's Bastion in Budapest

## The Agricultural Exhibition — One of the Outstanding Events of the Year

This year two words were added to the name of Hungary's traditional autumn agricultural show: „International” and „Fair”. The organizing committee also added new appeal to the exhibition by

authorizing the exhibitors to sell their products at the show.

Immediately prior to the opening of the show an International Wine Competition was arranged to mark the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Viticulture Research Institute and to this competition 18 countries sent 653 vintage wines. Another notable

Harris - Ferguson Engineering Factory, Great Britain; the Seitz Werke, Hamba Machine Factory, Messrs. Ahlmann Carlhütte K.G., Heinrich Weste & Co., German Federal Republic and many firms from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and other countries. The foreign exhibitors occu-

## The Budapest Material Testing Congress

The First Material Testing Congress, organized by the Hungarian Scientific Machine Industrial Association was recently held in Budapest in the House of Technical Engineering. International circles showed keen interest in the discussions which the participating Hungarian and foreign delegates pursued in three professional sections, dealing with problems of mechanical testing, non-destructive material testing and spectro-analysis. The great attention manifested from all quarters can rightly be ascribed to the outstanding achievements that Hungary has from a very early date contributed to the theoretical elab-

oration of materials testing principles, through the work of such men of international renown as Sándor Rejtő, István Gálík and János Bartel. After a temporary stagnation enforced by the War, research has been taken up during the last decade with fresh vigour and important results relative to each subsection of the examination technology have been recorded at the Budapest University for Technical Sciences, in two Research Institutes, one for the Iron Industry and the other for the Metal Industry, in the materials testing laboratory of the Csepel Iron Works which has lately been expanded into a

considerable self-contained institution and in a number of other establishments.

Some of the statements made at the Budapest Congress had a striking effect, notwithstanding the fact that Hungarian reports had previously been issued in international papers. One of the most striking statements was that of Academician László Gillemot, Professor at Budapest Technical University who in the debate of the Section for mechanical technology gave an account of his investigations, aiming at an improvement of the contraction work theory. He and his collaborators argued from the well known fact that the conventional indices, generally used for defining the material properties — e. g. the tensile strength, the elongation, the contraction etc. — are based upon arbitrary choice without adequate physical justification. While admitting from the practical point of view the indisputable utility of the results, which long experience has confirmed, derived from the recorded data underlying these indices, he objected to their theoretical application on the ground that they are not properly founded upon metallo-physical laws. He also put his finger on another weak point, namely, the ambiguity of defining a material by a single index, instead of by four or five, the recording of which would make the collection of data a rather tiresome business.

Gillemot's and his assistant's examinations were aimed at elaborating a system unambiguously defining the properties of a material by an index that refers at the same time to the physical structure of the metal. Their secondary objective was a further

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Buda a grey Hungarian bull of the State Farm of Ohat



feature was the large number of exhibitors in the show arranged for machine exporters. These included Messrs. Theo Seitz, Austria; Sinca Machine Works, France; the PEYA Department stores, Holland; Messrs. Massey—

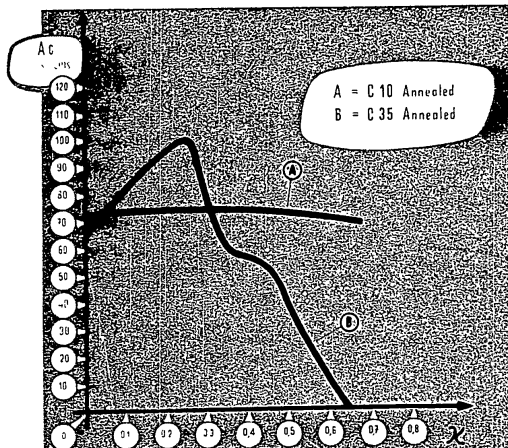
pied over 35 500 square feet of floor space and exhibited goods weighing 120 waggon-loads. In addition to different up-to-date agricultural machines, combines, thrashing and sowing machines

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Huszárs dressed in their traditional uniform give the opening signal for the gymnastics by flourish of trumpets and drums beating

The contraction work as the function of multi-axial stresses





## The Agricultural Exhibition — One of the Outstanding Events of the Year

(continued from p. 1)

interest was focussed on a milk-porting machine exhibited by Messrs. Hamba of Germany, pouring milk into glasses and providing them with hygienic seal, a new type of English garden tractor, a street sprinkler from the Skoda Works of Czechoslovakia, the latest models of the Czechoslovak Tatra and the French Simca Works

The modern lines of the architecture was the work of István Bakos, and Mrs. Gitta Mallász was responsible for the harmony of the interior decorations. Every branch of the food industry was ingenious enough to present its specialities in the most appealing setting. Ceramics by two distinguished artists, Sándor Kántor and József Tamás were a feature



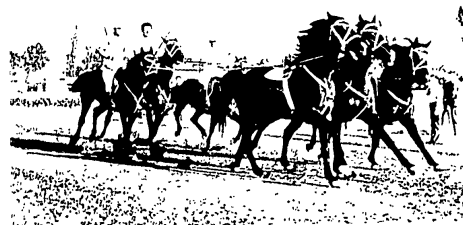
A bold stunt of a young horseherd of Hortobágy

Hungarian horticultural research centres.

Naturally, the exhibition was a muster of Hungarian live-stock, too. In addition to fine horses cows and pigs, poultry and small game were also shown

A particularly large number of visitors went to see the working model of a new cigarette filling device and that of a grain sifting machine. Masses of visitors were attracted by the vintage festival arranged at the exhibition grounds with must be given pressed on the spot

Besides the usual restaurants and refreshment rooms an open-air bar served cocktails, spirits and mineral waters. A special shop of the state farms served as a butchery with appetizing snacks, wines, fruits and sweets on sale. A replica of the famous Bugac Inn, several fish-taverns and a luxury restaurant offered generous choice of superb dishes



Tandem stunt of riders

The show occupied a substantially larger area than it did last year and a number of new exhibition halls were built. A huge pavilion was erected of glass and concrete by SZÖVOSZ, the central organization of the Hungarian agricultural co-operatives. The new building of the Ministry of Food, and the fruit and vegetable pavilion were tremendously popular and were always

of the pavilion. It was also here that one found on display the famous products of the Hungarian meat industry and canneries, of the starch, tobacco, cosmetics and household goods industries, all in dainty export packing.

The interior setting of the fruit and vegetable pavilion was a real match for the exhibits: a garden was laid out inside with lovely green lawns and a



Shepherds attired in typical Hungarian folk costumes, „szabas“ and embroidered „szűcs“

packed till the late evening hours. Other new buildings included the pavilions of the Hungarian Water Engineering Board and the Association of Wine Cellars. Another housed the Wine Competition.

From among the pavilions designed and decorated by the cream of Hungarian designers and publicity experts, special mention should be made of the pavilion for food industry.

variety of flower beds. Apart from the presentation of the fruits and vegetables it was also demonstrated how carefully these products are handled and packed before being exported. Bloomy peaches, chubby apples and appetizing bunches of grapes were displayed side by side with beautiful red paprikas, pale green cabbages, white cauliflowers and other selected vegetables of the



Team of oxen, quite a specialty at the exhibition

At the Commercial Machine and Fine Mechanic Enterprise a device has been invented which makes it possible to write printed characters with a type-writer. The new device and control gear can be fitted on to any typewriter. It can be supplied with complementary characters: symbols which can be easily exchanged, and so the typewriter can also be used for writing technical symbols, Greek characters, etc. The enterprise is producing the mechanism in series, mainly for export. Already 150 pieces have been exported to the Soviet Union and further quantities figure on the order-books.

The Danube Shipyards are working on the prototype of a new lifeboat. Instead of rowing a simple mechanism operated by hand is geared to a propeller.

At the Borsod Engineering Works the manufacturing of the prototypes of 5 and 15 ton hoisting bridges designed by the factory's own construction staff, has begun. The hydraulic hoisting bridges will considerably facilitate and speed up repair work on buses, lorries and passenger motor cars. With the aid of the hoisting devices the vehicles to undergo repair can be lifted to a height of 1.80 metres and thus the mechanics need not perform their work lying under the cars in an uncomfortable position that restricts their efforts.

An air pressure chassis working with air and also with oil pressure has been devised at the Ganz Waggon and Machine Factory. This modern solution, applied hitherto only in the aircraft and motor car industries, ensures the smooth running of railway carriages even at maximum speed. For the experiments the Hungarian State Railways placed an eight-wheel carriage at the factory's disposal and tests



Prof. Lajos Jánossy

## MEN OF SCIENCE

Lajos Jánossy was born in Budapest in 1912. He was educated in Vienna, where he entered University in 1930; he finished in Berlin having obtained the degree of Dr. Phil. in 1934. During and after his university studies he worked under Kolhörster on cosmic ray problems.

In 1936 he went to London following an invitation by P. M. S. Blackett and continued research in cosmic rays first in London and later in Manchester, where he became member of the staff of the University.

After the war he was appointed by the Irish Government as Head of the newly founded School of Cosmic Rays in the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. Soon after he was elected Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

In 1950 he was asked by the Hungarian Government to return home and help in the organisation of physical research at home. He is at present Director of the Central Research Institute of Physics in Budapest. In his own department he is directing cosmic ray research and besides dealing with statical problems, he is investigating by way of experiment together with his collaborators, some fundamental problems of physics.

Besides his research work he is taking part in university teaching, being Head of the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Eötvös University of Budapest.

He is Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the German Academy of Sciences, and of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Mongolian Scientific Council and further Vice-President of the Hungarian Atomic Energy Commission.

His more important scientific publications include:

L. Jánossy: Über einen möglichen Einfluss des Magnetfeldes der Sonne auf die in der Erdnähe beobachtete Höhenstrahlung, *Zs. f. Phys.* 104, 450 (1937); L. Jánossy and B. Rossi: On the Photon Component of Cosmic Radiation and its Absorption Coefficient, *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 175, 88 (1940); L. Jánossy and P. Lockett: The Sun's Magnetic Field and the Diurnal and Seasonal Variations in Cosmic Ray Intensity, *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 178, 52 (1941); L. Jánossy and G. D. Rochester: The Production of Penetrating Showers, *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 182, 180 (1943); L. Jánossy: Note on the Fluctuation Problems of Cascades, *Proc. Phys. Soc.* 63, 241 (1950); L. Jánossy: Studies on the Theory of Cascades, *Acta Phys. Hung.* 2, 289 (1953); L. Jánossy: The Exchange Force Between Three Heavy Particles Due to the Meson Exchange Field, *Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* 35, 614 (1939); L. Jánossy: On the Physical Interpretation of the Lorentz Transformation, *Acta Phys. Hung.* 1, 391 (1952); L. Jánossy: The Physical Aspects of the Wave-Particle Problem, *Acta Phys. Hung.* 1, 423 (1952); L. Jánossy: Further Reflections on the Physical Interpretation of the Lorentz Transformation, *Uspechi Phys. Nauk* 62, 149 (1951); L. Jánossy A. Adam and P. Varga: Beobachtungen mit dem Elektronenvervielfacher an kohärenten Lichtstrahlen, *Ann. Phys.* 16, 408 (1955); L. Jánossy: On the Classical Fluctuation of a Beam of Light, *Nuovo Cim.* 6, 111 (1957); L. Jánossy and Zs. Náray: The Interference Phenomena of Very Low Intensities of Light, *Acta Phys. Hung.* 8, 403 (1957); L. Jánossy: Cosmic Rays. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1948. 2nd ed. 1950; *Izd. Inostr. Lit.* Moskva, 1949 (in Russian).

## New constructions and experiments

proved the impeccable operating efficiency of the chassis. The new-type oil-air spring chassis will be built into the Diesel railcars to be produced next year.

A new medical laboratory carriage has been manufactured at the Dunakeszi Waggon Factory. Its outside appearance will be the same as that of the eight-wheel BAM type passenger carriages, in the inside, however, there will be an up-to-date dispensary. The consulting room supplied with an X-ray apparatus, dentist chair, and other medical appliances, will be approachable from a waiting room. The third room will be a laboratory for developing X-ray photographs and for chemical tests. A special compartment will be furnished for the medical staff and the carriage will also contain a shower-bath. It will be equipped with a heating device independent from the locomotive.

Two engineers working at the Wireless Telecommunication Faculty of the Budapest Polytechnical University, Ferenc Simon and László Bogdár, are repairing, with the help of the students, a small duty ultra short-wave frequency-modulated radiotransmitter. The 100 W transmitter has many new devices which can be utilised also by industry. The equipment will be used for teaching purposes but it can also be employed in testing new type ultra short-wave valves of the Hungarian Transmitting Valve Factory and to measure their performance

At the Ganz Waggon and Machine Factory passenger railway carriages suitable also for international use are being manufactured. The frames are of a light steel shell highly resistant to percussion. The doors are made of aluminium. The carriage

can be used at a speed of 140 kilometres an hour (88 m.p.h.) and, accordingly, it is being supplied with rapid action brakes. Internal finish will be superior to carriages hitherto made. The walls are covered with imitation leather, the seats are furnished with „Epeda“ springs. A lavatory is to be found at the end of each carriage. An electric heating system switches over automatically to the various voltages used in the different countries.

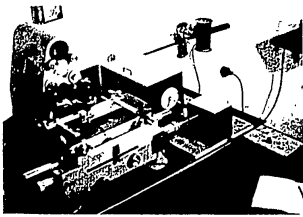
A novel so-called air-cell panel board has been invented at the Szeged Vencer Factory. The internal construction of the panel consists of gridlike-glued thin veneer-strips instead of the solid boards, and they are covered with veneer on both sides. The new kind of panel requires half as much wood as the solid one.

A new type tug boat was launched recently at the Obuda Shipyards. The new vessel „Pécs“ will be driven by two 400 HP Diesel motors instead of steam. Since the steam boilers and coal-bunkers are no longer required much more space is available.

Experiments have been made at the Tokod Glass Works to produce a glass cylinder for an injection syringe which stands better boiling for sterilisation than those now in use. Also successful experiments have been made to produce brown ampoules needed for medicaments sensitive to light. For injection ampoules and for drug vials white borax-glass tubes have been manufactured hitherto because they resist the dilutive effect of medicaments. Now glass has been produced in which borax has been replaced by another material. Laboratory tests have revealed the chemical resistance of the new type of glass to be just as good as that of borax glass



## The Research Institute of Telecommunication Industry



Recording device for line photometer

Few of Hungary's scientific industrial establishments can pride themselves on traditions comparable to those of the Telecommunication Research Institute. A laboratory in the United Incandescent Lamp and Electric Co. was the nucleus around which the Institute came into being and has grown into what it is now. It was about three and a half decades ago that this laboratory started investigations, with such famous men as physicists Imre Bródy and Pál Selényi and metallographer Pál Turay on its scientific staff.

The first-named two held the view that the work of a research laboratory cannot be successful, unless the detection of scientific truth is made its primary object, regardless of the immediate industrial aspects under which it has

been called into being. That thought has been made the fundamental principle of the present Institute.

The name of Imre Bródy became well known and respected for the investigations he made into certain thermo-dynamic problems. His chief attention was concentrated upon the phenomenon of thermic diffusion which led him to the invention of the Krypton lamp. Pál Selényi's investigations covered a very wide field, including vacuum technical questions, thermionic emission, photo-electric effect, photometry and electrography, and more than hundred papers bear witness to his scientific work.

Such were the antecedents that gave birth in 1953 to the Research Institute for the telecommunication industry. The several divisions of the establishment are grouped around the laboratory as their centre which, originally set up in the United Incandescent Lamp Factory, now bears the name of Imre Bródy, in memory of its deceased leader who fell a victim to the world war.

Activities in the five-year old Institute of course, cover a much wider field than in its predecessor, the works laboratory. The scope

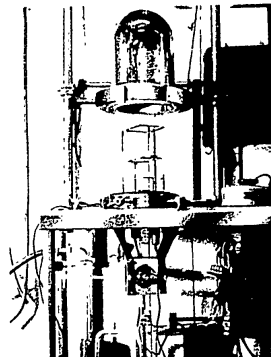
of investigation includes most aspects of telecommunication engineering. The main problems upon which to focus attention are those of basic materials and component parts. Research work is being carried on in four laboratories, each engaged in a particular group of questions; besides the already mentioned Bródy laboratory there is the Electronic laboratory and two more, one for transmitter tubes and the other for component parts. Minor departments are dealing with chemical, analytical and spectroscopic examinations and with material testing by means of X-rays.

Worth of special notice among the activities pursued in the Bródy laboratory are the practical and theoretical investigations into the phenomena of luminescence and electro-luminescence as well as the experiments aiming at the employment of certain semi-conductors as germanium transistors and germanium diodes. These experiments have already led to many significant results which the industries concerned are constantly making use of. The laboratory deserves credit for exploring the crystal structure of tungsten. Great practical benefit has been derived from detecting the starting conditions of fluorescent tubes, while a thorough inquiry into the semi-conductive properties of aluminium oxide contributed a good

deal to improving the quality of wireless tubes.

To the electronic laboratory goes the credit for throwing light upon the physical processes that take place inside the electronic tube. These experiments were mainly aimed at evolving an adequate technique for measuring the various noises and detecting their origins. Noteworthy results have been recorded in eliminating the microphonic phenomenon. Microphony is the term for certain cracking noises that impair the reproduction quality of a wireless receiver. The persevering researches of three years have resulted in a substantial reduction of these cracklings and hisses. The relative tube testing method has been patented all the world over and foreign technical journals have published appreciative comments on it. The recently evolved patent, covering a new wiring method for radio receivers, has already been accepted by 25 states. The method combines the advantages of reducing the distortion, raising the sound quality and simplifying the entire design.

Experiments in the electric laboratory have been further extended - and with very good results, - to cover measuring



Vacuum evaporizer

technique and the application of transistors and electron tubes. The transistor, one of the latest achievements in communication engineering, is a semi-conductive amplifier crystal, used as a substitute for the electron tube. It requires less current and comprises less components than the electron tube and is more sensitive to shock and vibration. Operating from a battery instead of a power mains, the transistors and the transistor-fitted receivers are expected to attain particular importance in countries with poorly developed public electric supply. Moreover, it can be used in otologic equipment for improving hearing in cases of deafness. Investigations carried on in the transmitting tube laboratory are concerned partly with industrial production methods, partly with such problems as the physical nature of gas discharge, the process of grid emission, the grid effect of titanium, the improvement of certain spectroscopic test methods, etc.

The laboratory for component parts was the first in Hungary to apply scientific methods in the examination of wireless resistors and capacitors. In tackling these questions, the laboratory has gone a long way to elucidating certain fundamental physico-chemical processes, relative to the operation of electrolytic condensers in cooperation with the Mathematical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, investigations have been made into the conductivity of solid resistances. A number of technical improvements have been evolved. One for instance, is the electrolytic capacitor, ten times smaller in volume than those so far employed. Preceding even American and British factories, Hungary was the first to use these tiny components which have by now been introduced all over the world. Interesting and promising experiments are under way in the designing of printed wireless circuits. Foreign researchers have studied the relative problems for several years and recently Hungarians have joined them in carrying on investigations with a view to dispensing with intricate mounting procedures.

During its five years of existence the Research Institute for Telecommunication Industry has produced quite a number of significant and far reaching results. It has maintained a leading position in the improvement of tungsten technology and raised fluorescent tube manufacture both in quality and in economy. Additional achievements of the Institute include the introduction of transistor manufacture, the elaboration of new methods in electron tube making and the adoption of contemporary technologies for the production of up-to-date components to be used in the telecommunication and measuring instrument industry.

Finally it should not go unnoticed that a generation of young scientists has acquired its training during these years in the Institute which has become an important intellectual centre both of Hungarian industry and of international science.

## Economic Ties between Hungary and France

(continued from p. 1)

for hard currency only, were embodied in the multilateral lists. Not more than about a dozen dispositions appear on the lists attached to the multilateral agreement but trade in goods covered by these has been quite appreciable. The main items of the French exports lists are: wool, colonial timberware, phosphate, cocoa-beans, etc. Those of the Hungarian list: goose-liver, feather, bristle, casing, oil-seeds, tobacco, etc.

Over the last two and a half years it has become obvious that it was absolutely correct to adopt the two complementary (bilateral and multilateral) systems as the pattern of trade between the two countries. The rise in the volume of trade in these years has been strikingly rapid. This has mainly been due to the multilateral agreement which has created favourable conditions for the mounting sales of goods in which trade, mainly for considerations connected with foreign exchange questions had been restricted or completely stopped before.

The 1956 bilateral agreement envisaged a trade of 1600 million francs on each side. In the 1957 agreement Hungarian exports were set at 2500 million francs, French exports at 2000 million francs, figures which even if allowance is made for the devaluation of the French franc, are tantamount to a sensible increase. Business transacted within the framework of the multilateral agreement is approximately of the same order of magnitude as that done within the scope of the bilateral agreement.

To conclude it may suffice to state that in the course of the forthcoming trade talks Hungary will endeavour to increase further the volume of trade between the two countries and to diversify the range of goods to be exchanged. Judging from the results of market research carried out so far, possibilities for this increase are clearly at hand with a number of articles in both countries' exports schedules (as e.g. French chemicals, plastics, precision and machine tools, telecommunication equipment, road vehicles, rolling stock, etc. or Hungarian electrical goods, instruments, dumpers, machine tools, etc.) whose trade figures might be considerably enhanced with the mutual good will of the two parties.



Dr. László Gillemot, Kosuth prize-lauréate university professor in the company of a Polish guest, Maciej Radwan

investigation into the theory of brittle fracture

The researchers have spent four years in studying the laws of contraction work before they have succeeded in finding the key to their problem. The concept of contraction work, denoting the share, each elementary volume has of the total work performed, that is necessary for the specimen to break, has long been known in the world of science. It was, however, unsuitable for practical purposes because of the difficulty of measuring it. Thanks to the efforts of Gillemot and his associates, the contraction work has been made extremely easy and speedy to determine, consequently its use as an index to impart unmistakable information whether the substance does fit a particular purpose or not, has been extended to cover a practically unlimited range of application.

Moreover these examinations

## The Budapest Material Testing Congress

(continued from p. 1)

have created a closer relationship between the metallo-physical and the materials testing theories, since the contraction work and the grid constants are influenced by the same factors. Light has also been thrown upon the highly important problems of brittle fracture. This was the subject of a report made by István Szántó, one of Gillemot's collaborators, who gave an account of the series of X-ray reflection tests to which he had subjected the side wall of a boiler and by which he was able, in terms of knowledge of the space lattice conditions, to obtain reliable information as to the magnitude of contraction work exerted by the welded metal surface. That knowledge made it possible to test the internal stress of the metal and to determine whether it was liable to brittle fracture. The paramount importance of these tests will be obvious to everyone who cares to consider, how often it occurs that a certain sort of steel which has appeared pliable during the laboratory analysis, shows a tendency to brittle fracture after having been built into a welded bridge structure. The new method of investigation safely dispenses with such hazards.

### Supersonic and Isotope Tests

The delegates to the Congress listened with great attention to the reports made by members of the material testing laboratory of the Csepel Iron Works. Pál Réti dealt with the subject of spheroidal cast iron tests, reporting on the recently evolved supersonic examination methods by which, as experience has shown, it is possible in 9 cases out of 10 to determine whether external factors influence

the casting process have resulted or not, in the forming of a flake graphite casting. Another member of the laboratory, János Kakas attracted general attention with his report on the question of continuous casting tests by means of isotopes.

Among foreign speakers, the session heard with great interest Mr. M. Radwan, Polish university lecturer, who spoke of the testing of thin-walled magnesium and aluminium castings by means of Caesium 134 isotopes. His examination method is particularly suitable for the testing of pieces which do not admit of the use of a voluminous X-ray equipment. Impact endurance tests of railway axles was the subject of Mr. Stefan Nadasan, University Professor of Timisoara (Rumania) who proved his method to be much superior to the conventional twist-bending test in determining the endurance limit. In practice there are certain recurrent impacts augmenting the stress which an axle is exposed to, for instance, when passing a switch or a rail joint. Their condensing effect which acts within certain limits against the endurance stress, must duly be considered.

More than 500 Hungarian delegates attended the sessions of the Material Testing Congress and many of them took an active part in the discussion, which testified to the high standing of that branch of Hungarian science. It is rightly expected that the issues expounded at the Congress and now under arrangement for the press, will be translated into terms of practical industrial application both in Hungary and abroad.



Pál Réti Mech. Eng. in conversation with his Czechoslovak colleagues, Vaclav Horak and Vladimir Brezine



Prof. Endre Reuss with Prof. Radi Nikoloff (Bulgaria) and Prof. Ing. St. Nadasan (Rumania)

## Latest HUNGARIAN INVENTIONS

### Medium-frequency motor-generators

It is a known fact, that the medium frequency generators of the so-called homopolar (inductor) system are made, in relation to their output, with a large bore diameter, because of the low air-induction and capacity factors: the airgap is proportionally small, the active dimensions of the rotor (in radial direction too) are amply sufficient as regards strength in most cases (except special gene-

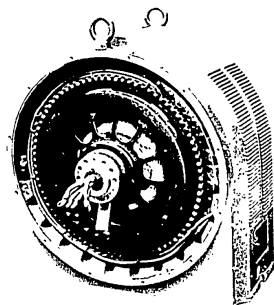
lead and gearings is yet to be solved, as the bearing, dimensioned for the rotor weight, is not sufficient for supporting such an overload (about four or five times as much).

The right solution can be obtained by "turning inside out" the driving motor, which means that the stator winding is placed on the rotor proper (now fastened) the bar windings (cage) of the rotor are placed on the stator and the rotor body of the generator serves as casing for the stator (inactive part).

This solution requires a special cooling system because the ducts can not be arranged in the usual manner. Cooling is provided by fans built on the generator rotor in the normal manner, but the air-ducts of the motor act as intermediate air-resistances for the fans, which are of comparatively large diameter, in such a way that the otherwise excessive cooling losses decrease (by about 10% with the new machine) and in addition, the separate cooling of the motor is omitted. Thus the efficiency may be improved, the inactive materials become superfluous, the space required for the erection of the whole unit can be reduced by half and finally the assembling on the site consists merely in fastening four bolts and in switching. The test measurements of the first machine tried justified all these expectations, the weight decrease was about 40%, the losses decreased by about 1 kW.

The characteristic features of the new motor-generator may be summarized in the following:

The homopolar (inductor) generators — in relation to their outputs — are machines of great diameter, the interior of which offers the possibility for accommodating the driving motor. By "turning inside out" the driving motor (interchanging the functions of stator and rotor), the stator of the motor (now the rotor) can be built directly upon the inner surface of the generator. The rotor of the motor (now the stator) rests upon a fixed shaft, the winding ends are led through the shaft (main circuit connection).



rotors of rather high frequency) Hence, in the interior of the generators of such a system there is a comparatively large space of no real electrical value, which is sometimes filled out by a full casting, or a spline shaft, according to the individual conception of the constructors. It follows that there is a possibility to utilize this interior space for electric purposes.

The construction of the new system motor-generator of Gábor Bálint M. E. is based on the recognition of this fact. In the interior space of the generator rotor (from the standpoint of the electrically required cubic volume) the driving motor can be accommodated, but not in the usual construction, because the drive could not be solved in this manner.

If the stator of the motor is fastened to the inner side of the generator rotor in such a way, that both rotate and the shaft of the rotor is fixed, the required result can be obtained, but the problem of the supply of power

### Stereoscopic (plastic) condenser

There is only one method of improving the light-microscope: the developing and perfecting of the illumination. Four Hungarian scientists — Dr. László Zeclyonka, private lecturer and University section-leader, János Barabás, optical engineer and University technical lecturer, Dr. Ferenc Kiss professor of medicine, director of the Anatomical Institute in Budapest and Albert Libik, manufacture research engineer have considerably improved the illumination system of the light-microscope.

The essential feature of their invention consists in a condenser based on entirely new principles, which modifies the course of the light-source falling on the object in such a way, that it increases the resolving capacity whereby the microscopical picture appears in three dimensions, i. e. plastically. The picture, however, is not a stereoscopic one which would only be perceptible by two eyes and of

which the enlarging limit would be hundred-and-fifty-fold. The new Hungarian invention presents a plastic picture to be perceived by one eye and the rate of enlarging is identical with that obtainable by light-microscope. Though it has already been possible to produce plastic pictures, by means of unilateral oblique illumination, in practice this method did not prove satisfactory, as it resulted in excessively distorted pictures.

The Hungarian inventors, keeping in view the advantages of the oblique illumination (the double-fold increasing of the resolving capacity) have employed a so-called combined illumination, by which the disadvantage of the traditional oblique illumination, the distortion could be eliminated to a maximum extent. Thus they obtained a picture rich in detail, which can not be obtained by any other conventional illumination method.

The new condenser, which can be easily fitted upon any micro-



Fresh human blood photographed with  
a) Abbe b) phase-contrast c) 3-D condenser

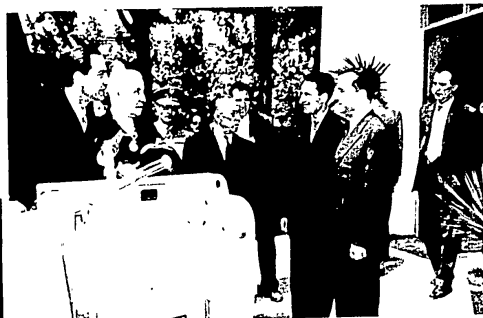
scope, unites three condensers in itself. It can be used as the old condenser of the Abbe-system, in short, for transillumination, with one adjustment it can be transformed for illuminating dark visual fields (this was solved till now by the optical factories using two separate condenser types), by a further adjustment it combines three different illumination possibilities, so that the pictures get more rich in detail and more plastic. Its further advantage is, that even with a considerably less expensive achromatic lens (consisting of 6-8 lenses), it presents a picture more rich in details, than could be produced by the traditional condensers with much more expensive achromatic lens (18-14 lenses).

Employing the new 3-D condenser, not only can we perceive the hitherto plane picture in three dimensions but owing to the unique absence of distortion and increase of the resolving capacity the picture reveals details of

### New material testing equipment

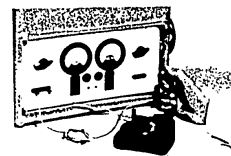
The patented "INTACTOR MICROPORT MINOR" procedure and equipment elaborated by mechanical engineer István Mester and metallurgical engineer Erik Fuchs is suitable for the quick and inexpensive non-destructive testing of the structure of metal objects. This method and equipment makes possible a new method of quality control of a kind that has been impossible until now, due to lack of suitable means or the expensiveness and lengthiness of the testing method.

The essential feature of the equipment consists in a semi-automatic electrolier head, which prepares the surface of the object to be examined without destroying it for the microscopic examination. Its most important advantage over the metallurgical testing equipments used so far, consists in the fact that instead



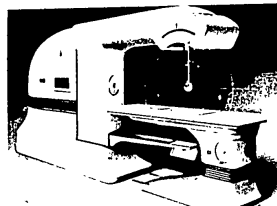
As chairman of the 1958 Barcelona Fair, Senor Don Alberto Ullastres  
Minister of Commerce inspects the Hungarian pavilion

of the localized and sometimes excessively low and expensive method of structure examination, the new equipment is portable,



can be used not only in laboratories but also in workshops or even in the open air. This testing equipment can operate far from, and independently of any electric network and gives reliable testing results without destructing the test piece

### High-efficiency X-ray apparatus



After the second world war, the so-called "moving radiation" method began to spread in X-ray deep therapy, that is for the ray treatment of tumours in the deeper tissue layers of the body. With this method, the radiation source, the X-ray tube, is moved on a fixed trajectory during the treatment, in such a way, that the beam of rays, directed continually on the centre, enters always through an other skin surface (which may be called "derm-gate") into the body. In this manner the ray-dose is summarized just in the centre, where it has to develop its destructive effect, but some parts of the skin and of the upper tissue are getting only a minimum ray-dose because it is distributed by the motion. However, the saving of

the sound tissues is of vital importance from the standpoint of recovery. None of the different methods of "moving radiation" treatment could, however, entirely solve the essence of the task, that is to forward a definite ray-dose to the centre through the greatest attainable "derm-gate". László Huszár was the first to point out, that for the maximum increase of the "derm-gate" the radiation source must be biaxial, turning, on the one hand, round the longitudinal axis of the body, where even 360° can be attained, and on the other hand, round an axis vertical to the plane laid across the longitudinal axis, which can be extended to about 70°. As a result, through this biaxial turning the radiation source moves on a variable line traced on a spherical surface. The advantage of the Sphero-therax-apparatus, system Huszár, — patented in many countries — is the realisation of the available maximum "derm-gate" combined with the fact, that the distance between the radiation source and the centre remains permanent, which is one of the basic requirements of ray treatment.

### Ultraphotometer of novel type

In the field of scientific research, as well as in industry, the number of those measuring problems is constantly increasing, by which, with quantitative methods, the smallest light-quantities are to be made measurable. For this purpose photocells and photo multiplier tubes are employed, being completed by adequate amplifying apparatus.

A new instrument, elaborated by George Striker, is an ultraphotometer, with a sensitiveness and stability previously unobtainable, applying the magnetic modulation principle to photomultiplier tubes.

It is one million times more sensitive and still it has the same stability as the less sensitive microphotometer instruments used till now. This high sensitiveness makes the instrument suitable for the performing of light-measurements, which up to now could be carried out only by direct current amplifiers. By special methods the considerable decrease of the dark current without cooling the photomultiplier was successfully achieved and thus the measuring of  $10^{-10}$  to  $10^{-12}$  scale light currents became possible, depending on the required spectral range.

## Exhibitions

During September Hungarian instruments were exhibited in several countries. In Damascus METRIMPEX put their complete instrument range on display. The exhibits will probably be shown also in Baghdad. In Genova, METRIMPEX staged a self-contained show of Hungarian nuclear instruments, which coincided with the international atomic conference held in that town. Instruments manufactured by Hungarian industry were exhibited in Zagreb, Vienna and Plodiv. At another show in Vienna, staged simultaneously with the medical congress there, some new Hungarian medical instruments were presented to foreign experts

Soviet-Hungarian "Medical Days" will be held in Moscow at the end of October. On that occasion METRIMPEX will display their latest medical and laboratory instruments and equipment

Hungarian heavy industry was represented at the International Technical Fair held in Belgrade. Six Hungarian foreign trade companies participated. The GANZ Wagon Factory took part for the first time in ten international fairs as an independent export firm. Their exhibits included "Mignon" turbines, switchboxes and pumping installations.

New motor vehicles were recently exhibited by MOGÜRT at a number of international events, such as the Auto Salon in Leipzig and the Zagreb and Damascus Fairs. In the coming months MOGÜRT are to present their new motor bus models. In the Soviet Union and China. The Company intends to take the Ikarus 31 L, after the Leipzig Fair, to Czechoslovakia and from the Zagreb Fair to Rumania and Bulgaria for trial runs. During these trial runs foreign experts will have the opportunity to see and examine the buses at first-hand.

During the first six months of the year the Hungarian foreign trade companies took part in nine international fairs. In September they participated in the Damascus, Zagreb, Vienna, Frankfurt, Leipzig and Plodiv Fairs. At Food Fairs held in Munich and London, Hungarian food and drink specialties were also sold over the counter in the Hungarian pavilions.

The final event of the season will be the Tunis Fair in October.

## A New Hungarian Anti-Tumour Drug

In the fight against the ever increasing number of neoplastic diseases surgery and radiology play the leading part. The development in surgical technique, the procedures aimed at an early diagnosis of the tumour, the introduction of new sources of radiology have all contributed to an improvement of the results obtained by the methods of therapy in use. However, despite all these results the treatment of neoplastic diseases is still far from being satisfactory. Research is therefore carried on with the objective of finding substances that may be employed as chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of malignant diseases. The introduction of N-mustard derivatives, folic acid antagonists, derivatives of purine, pyrimidin and colchicine, and various other preparations mark the progress achieved in this line.

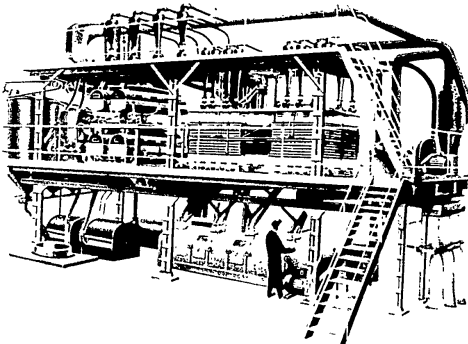
When in the Pharmaco-Industrial Research Institute attention was turned to the necessity of tackling this problem, it was found remarkable that all the biological alkylating drugs with anti-tumour effect produced so far are derivatives of compounds foreign to the organism. It is a well known fact that in general only biologically essential substances can pass easily through the cell-membrane, i. e. substances that participate in cellular metabolism, as for instance natural amino-acids and sugar. Hence it could be assumed that among certain sugar and amino-acid-derivatives more effective and more selective cytostatics could be found than those hitherto known.

Such new sugar derivatives were synthesized for the first time in 1954 by L. Vargha, academician, in the Pharmaco-Industrial Research Institute. A striking effect was shown by 1,6-bis (β-chloro-ethylamino) - 1,6 - desoxy - D - mannite-dihydrochloride, the compound marked "BCM" at the time, which, according to the animal experiments of academician B. Kellner and head-physician L. Németh performed at the National Oncological Institute, significantly reduced the development of about ten kinds of malignant experimental animal tumours (Gücin's rat carcinoma, N-1 rat sarcoma, Walker's rat carcinoma, Yoshida's ascites rat carcinoma, etc.). This inhibition may be regarded as considerable, since some kinds of tumour were completely healed while in others a 25 to 90 per cent inhibition of growth was seen. Also "AKR" mouse leukaemia showed a very favourable response to BCM treatment. The effect appeared particularly in the lymphoid elements; diminution of the lymphocyte count came first, that of the granulocytes followed some time later. A fall in the red bloodcell count was observed only after prolonged treatment. The so-called therapeutic index of the drug (the quotient formed from the smallest effective dose and that causing 50 per cent lethality) is extremely favourable, five times better than in the case of N-mustard.

On the basis of these successful animal experiments, the clinical trial of BCM, finally named Degranol, was started by head-physician C. Sella in the National Oncological Institute. Investigations with Degranol were undertaken concurrently in other hospitals as well. To-day the number of patients treated with the drug amounts to several thousands. The results obtained by the use of Degranol may be briefly summed up as follows. The effect is undoubtedly favourable in various malignant diseases of the haemo and lympho-poietic systems. The best results have been encountered in chronic lymphoid leukaemia; in this disease the effect of Degranol is superior to that of any other drug hitherto employed. The inhibitive action of Degranol on the formation of metastases - verified by animal experiments - appears to be of great importance. Clinical experiments are being carried on in this field to determine whether pre and post-operative doses of Degranol are capable of preventing the

formation of metastases also in man. On the primary cancerous tumour itself the drug exerts but a moderate influence.

Degranol, issued by the Chinoon Works, is a white, crystalline powder; when heated rapidly, it decomposes at 238-240°. The substance is easily soluble in water, almost insoluble in organic solvents. The watery solution is mildly acid and remains unchanged for several weeks if left standing at room temperature, but slowly decomposes upon heating. Degranol is presented in powder ampoules of 50 mg whose contents are dissolved in 5 to 10 ml of physiological saline solution and injected intravenously.



Small-capacity mill

## Calling on a 30-Year-Old Institute and a Great Inventor

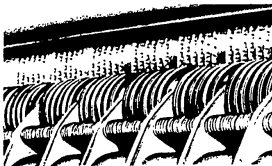
Tremendous attention and interest was aroused by news received from Brussels: the grain slicer, an invention of a Hungarian research man, Pál Rajkai was awarded a Grand Prix at the World Exhibition.

The road that led to this invention of great importance was a long one. Pál Rajkai's thirty years of research work coincide with the history of the National Cereal and Flour Research Institute. Founded in 1928, its 30th anniversary was aptly celebrated with the successful trial of the invention. Although the construction of the grain-slicer is Pál Rajkai's work, the Institute also has a share in the success, having extended, as it did, every material and scientific assistance throughout the years of research.

The Institute itself is in a quiet street in Buda. Here we met and talked with Pál Rajkai about his scientific work and the road which had eventually led to this outstanding success. He recalled the past 30 years. In 1928 he was already on the staff of the newly founded Institute. The original task of the Institute was the qualitative reorganization of Hungarian wheat growing, to select and propagate the most suitable varieties.

In this immensely important work, young Rajkai came in for an important role. At that time he had just returned from Dippoldswalden near Dresden, where he had attended a special mill-engineering school. He was therefore given the job of designing an experimental mill suitable for the perfect extraction of small quantities of wheat.

The task proved to be a difficult one and took many years to accomplish. The original idea was to build a reduced-scale model of a commercial mill; this, how-



The blades of the Grain Slicer

Realizing what is expected from the milling industry on the world market, the Mill Engineering and Machine Building Enterprise has constructed for the "KOMPLEX" Hungarian Trading Company for Factory Equipment an 18-20 tons per 24 hours capacity flour-mill mounted on a frame. In both equipment and technology this mill is different from other models manufactured abroad up to the present time.

Fully pneumatic handling of material is performed by high-pressure fans arranged in the wheat cleaning shop and the roller mill. In the wheat cleaning shop not only is the stock handled pneumatically but machines are driven by pneumatic means. Per-

fect wheat cleaning is ensured by the well-balanced setting of the individual machine units.

The mill also incorporates a wheat washer to facilitate cleaning. In all respects the equipment of the cleaning shop is suitable for performing the attrition work of a well-equipped commercial flour-mill.

The roller mill consists of 12 stages and the adoption of the latest achievements in grinding technology makes it possible to produce the same grades of flour as with commercial mills.

The mill can produce patent flour, first-class flour, and high-quality bread flour. Moreover, it is possible to produce different varieties of any of these three grades, complying with standing requirements (according to touch, colour and ash content). This is ensured by means of an integral threefold flour worm.

The roller mill consists of the following 12 pairs of rolls:

- 4 breaks
- 4 grinders
- 2 corundum reducers
- 2 bran finishers.

Crushing and grinding are performed in a roller block, differing as to performance from former individual roller mills, inasmuch as factors prejudicially affecting perfect grinding have been eliminated. Gear wheels have been dispensed with and the rolls are coupled through flexible clutches.

Bolting is done with a large double-box planisifter. Grits and

middlings are cleaned in a grit cleaning block of novel design.

Though the whole equipment of the mill is assembled in a single block, it is so designed that demands for all kinds of flour grades can be satisfied. This is made possible by the ample facilities for grading the middlings and the finished products.

The units of the equipment have been grouped in such a manner that they can be electrically driven separately or in groups. Thanks to this arrangement and to the high efficiency of the machines the designers have achieved low power consumption. The milling equipment is assembled of standard parts. The electrical equipment governing the work of the whole mill is controlled from a switchboard.

With respect to the prevention of accidents and other dangers, it is important to mention that emergency press buttons arranged at different spots ensure immediate stopping of the whole equipment.

Outstanding features of the equipment are its easy transport, quick assembling, and the exceptionally small floor space required (12 by 5 m or 13 yds by 5,5 yds).

The frame-mounted mill is absolutely dustproof and needs only two operators; the running of the machines is smooth, attendance is simple and easy.

This new product of the Hungarian industry is of special importance in smaller communities, since its output is sufficient to supply flour for a community of 25 to 30 thousand inhabitants,

ber of machine units and less work. The table below convincingly proves the superiority of the new system.

These data are based on commercial quantities produced by a Budapest mill in which the system has already been introduced

### Normal extraction

- 34% white flour (0,55 ash content)
- 43% bread flour (1,12 ash content)

### Extraction with the slicer system

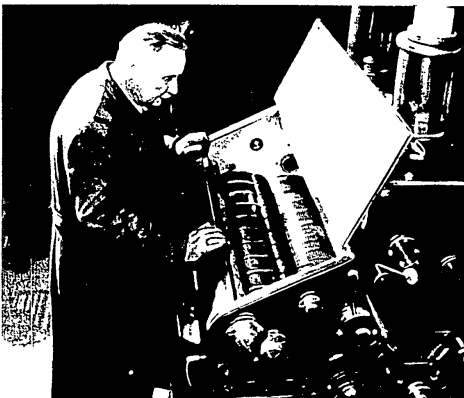
- 44% white flour (0,46% ash content)
- 36% bread flour (1,10% ash content)

When we got so far in our talk, two pots with germinated grains of corn were brought in the room. A few weeks ago, 100 grains were placed into each pot, full-size grains into one and half grains, sliced by the machine, into the other. We have counted the sprouts: 89 of the full-size grains have germinated and 98 (!) of the sliced ones.

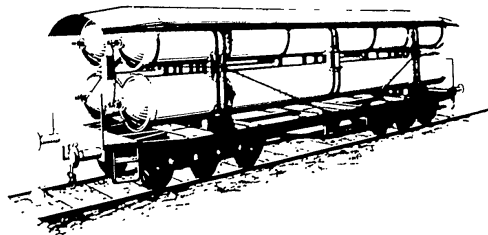
It was Pál Rajkai who first thought of sowing only that end of the sliced grains which contains

the germ. His long experiments, pursued in the laboratory and the open field, were crowned with success. He has demonstrated that, for its growth, the plant does not need all the nutritive matter contained in the grain. Compelled by relatively less favourable circumstances, the plant growing out of the germ-end has to provide sooner for its own nutriment; as a result, its roots become stronger, and this, in the latter phases of its growth, enables it to stand up better to occasional droughts. Through their cut surface, the germ-ends can absorb humidity more easily, thus their germinating power increases and they will sprout one or two days earlier than full-size seeds. Considerable savings can thus be achieved by slicing, for 40-50% of the seed can be used for milling purposes.

We take leave of the inventor, who modestly, yet with the justifiable pride of the scientist, has acquainted us with this invention, with the conviction that: a well-deserved success has crowned in Brussels a long, laborious and competent research work; Pál Rajkai's invention is indeed an important milestone in the history of the milling industry.



The Rajkai Grain Slicer



## A Revolution in Transporting Industrial Gases

At the last Budapest Industrial Fair a gigantic tank of 1 metre diameter and 15 metres length, glittering in silver splendour, caught the attention of the expert visitors. This big cylinder represents a significant invention of two Hungarian engineers. It facilitates the transport of natural gas, of industrial gas, making it cheaper and safer, and completely revolutionises the gas supply system of smaller towns.

The invention is officially called "an equipment for transporting industrial gases, especially natural gas, on rolling stock, mainly on railway trucks". The inventors are László Börzsei, Director of the Csepel Iron and Metal Works, and Vencel Stark, Head Engineer of the enterprise.

Up to now the railway transport of natural gas has been carried out in bottles mounted on a chassis. The hemispheric ends of the bottles are closed on one side by leader caps, on the other by junction fittings. The adapters of the bottles are connected through a pipeline with the stop valve through which filling and emptying take place. The great number of end pieces has given rise to much leakage. Due to the 150 atm pressure the bottles had to be made of highly resistant special material. On one rail truck about 70 to 80 such bottles were mounted. The bottles themselves have a considerable weight and placing them onto the truck requires careful fitting work and much time.

All these difficulties are meant to be overcome by the new invention. The fewer the bottles, the lower the danger of leakage, the higher the useful load and the simpler the mounting work, which can be performed in a much shorter time.

The new equipment consists of large-sized, high-pressure, coiled gas tanks, kept on rail or motor trucks and linked together by armatures. Coiled containers are not unknown to specialists. They are really nothing but thin-walled core-shells with profiled flags coiled on the core-shell from outside or from both in and outside. If the flag is profiled also from inside, the profile has been turned into the external mantle surface of the core-shell. Such containers have not yet been used for the transport of industrial gases placed horizontally on rolling stock. It is the inventors who used containers in this position for the first time, but to fit the purpose, they also gave new shape to the containers inasmuch as constructing both bottoms from plates embossed outwards hemispherically. The bottoms of the containers have been formed in such a way as to make the cylindrical end towards the container a direct continuation of the core-shell mantle with which the cylindrical ends are welded together. The flag extends over the cylindrical end of the bottom whereas the convex bottoms as well as the core-shell mantle are held together by the flag and the usual contraction rings. The application of the containers could be effected only in one place, in vertical position. And this allowed only flat bottoms with specially mounted flanges.

The practical advantages of the new invention can best be visualized from the following comparative table showing data of the old and new equipments:

	New equipment 4-container truck with 1000 mm Ø containers	Old equipment 40-container truck with containers of 292 x 100 mm
Capacity of truck (cu. m.)	46	36,4
Gas transported (cu. m.)	9900	7800
Weight of gas transported (tons)	4,95	3,9
Weight of containers (tons)	49,2	54,2
Weight of chassis and container (tons)	5,2	13,9
Specific weight kg/cu. m.	5,6	9,4
Full truck weight (tons)	92	96
The weight of the chassis is in both cases 24 tons.		

The new tank car offers a new way of transporting industrial and natural gas and has a great significance for the gas supply of smaller towns. Such a container can secure a day's gas supply in a town of 50 000 inhabitants, and dispenses with a gas factory.

## "KOMPLEX" NEWS

Orders have been placed by Rumania with the KOMPLEX Trading Company covering factory equipment for various food processing machines. Negotiations concerning additional orders are under way.

Poland has made inquiries at KOMPLEX about various food industrial installations including canning factories, tomato pulp plants, meat processing equipment and flour mills.

Twenty-nine countries have made inquiries so far about the Rajkai corn shcer that won a Grand Prix at the Brussels World Exhibition.

An offer for sugar-factory equipment has recently been solicited from KOMPLEX by a British firm.

Several countries have invited offers for the Hungarian J-diffusion sugar-factory machine. Orders for deliveries in the current year have been received from the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania.

KOMPLEX are negotiating with India about the delivery of an additional thermal power station. An agreement concerning the technical details has already been reached and talks on the terms and conditions are in progress. The manufacturing of the machines required for the enlargement of the two power stations that were previously ordered by India for Kashmir is proceeding at the agreed rate.

The La Kadisa power station in Tripoli, Lebanon, is to be enlarged. KOMPLEX, whose tender for the enlargement of the Beirut power station in cooperation with the Austrian firm S G P. has already been accepted, are going to tender for this contract.

KOMPLEX have been shipping milling industrial equipment and complete flour mills to the Near East since several years. Recently Lebanon and Syria have shown interest in additional milling equipment.

## GANZ-MIGNON

a Modern Automated Small-size Hydro-Electric Power Station

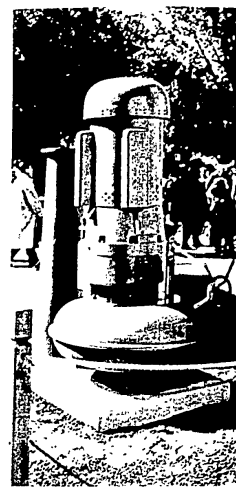
The "Ganz-Mignon" aggregate is a complete hydro-electric power plant on a reduced scale, designed for supplying electric power to small outlying settlements not connected to the national power network. The designers have made due allowance for the adverse conditions that might be encountered during operation as well as for the circumstance that installing and operation would probably devolve on less skilled labour than is the case with the power plants of big cities.

The power plant actually consists of two parts: a turbo-generator unit and a switchboard.

According to common practice the components of a power plant, i.e. the turbine, the generator, the pipe seal, and the flywheel, are separately transported to the site for assembling. With the GANZ-MIGNON, however, these four elements are combined in a single block. This solution has the double advantage of reducing by some 30 to 40 per cent the weight of the plant, whereby its price is also reduced and of making site installation a great deal easier. In fact, the whole installation work is confined to the bolting of the unit to the foundation and to the fixing of the pressure and suction pipes to the machine. No special know-how is required for the performance of such simple operations.

For the production of current the midjet power station relies on the utilization by simple means of the hydrostatic head of streams flowing in mountainous and hilly regions. The operation of the aggregate, performed by an automatic control device, is as simple as is the design of the whole equipment.

The automatic centrifugal speed regulator, arranged above the scroll case of the turbine, drives up and down a so-called regulator bell of suitable shape. The rim of the bell controls the height of the inlet port on the scroll case and thereby the water intake of the turbine.



Here also is arranged a power limiting device, adjustable by a handwheel to the maximum output of the turbine. Performance adjustment does not, however, exclude the possibility of running the turbine under a load smaller than adjusted, according to prevailing requirements. It only means the adjustment of the maximum load necessary for the safety of the generator.

The control of generator voltage is no problem even for less skilled operators. The direct-current generator usual with synchronous generators has been dispensed with in the design of the GANZ-MIGNON. The generator has been replaced by a transducer voltage adjuster supplying the field current directly to the generator rotor.

The transducer voltage adjuster is mounted in the switchboard. The switchboard further comprises the instruments for measuring load and excitation data, as well as the fuses protect. The generator and thereby ensuring the trouble-free operation of the aggregate. The midjet hydro-electric power station being independent of the mains, a synchronizer has also been dispensed with. In view of the fact, however, that in the majority of cases the machine is used for lighting purposes, suitable amperemeters are provided in all three phases of measurement for the measuring and checking of accidental asymmetrical loads.

There are no moving elements in the transducer voltage adjuster, and no attendance whatever of adjustment during operation is needed. The instrument being completely indifferent to the mechanical impacts caused by transport or shock, its operational safety is quite exceptional. The careful experiments underlying the design of this model, which have already been proved in practice, are a further guaranty for its reliability in service.

The aggregate can be installed both indoors and outdoors. The outdoor model is the simpler and the less expensive. Building costs of the latter are also lower, since only the foundation has to be laid. The outdoor model is constructed in accordance with local conditions and the generator is suitably covered to ensure trouble-free running in open air.

The GANZ-MIGNON has several advantages. Low purchase price, as it is produced in series, low maintenance costs, the automatic speed and voltage control need no permanent attendance, and the unit is "fuelled" by water.

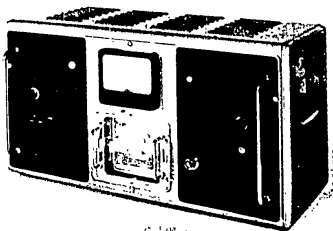
As regards the development of midjet hydro-electric power stations, experts are unanimous that automation and simplification should go hand in hand. These have been the very aspects taken into account by the Ganz Works when designing this new model, the realization of which means a great step towards perfection.

Up to now the aggregate has answered all expectations and met all requirements; thus the manufacturers have every right to expect the aggregate to come into general use.

## Nuclear Instruments of the Central Institute for Physical Research

**Stabilized High-Tension Adjustable Power Supply**  
Type ORION - EMG 1842

The unit features an alternating-current power source used in radioactive radiation measurement for the high voltage supply of GM tubes and scintillation meters. Being accurately stabilized, it provides facilities for fine adjustment within wide limits and furnishes a load-independent high voltage. Its principal data are: 300 to 3000 V output voltage, continuously adjustable. Fine control max. 500 V - Load capacity max. 0.5 mA - Output voltage variation max. 0.02% or max. 0.3 V.



**Portable Radiation Meter with Ionization Chamber**  
Type ORION - EMG 1863

Battery equipment of small size and light weight, employed mainly by radioactive isotope laboratories for determining the level of noxious radiation and generally for measuring the radioactive ray intensity. It can be used for similar purposes in X-ray laboratories and in industrial plants dealing with radiating phenomena. Its low time constant makes for speedy measurement. Here are the principal data: Measuring margins: 50, 500 and 5000 mr per hour. Time constant 6 sec. Chamber wall thickness: 1.5 mm. Accuracy: 15% on each measuring range, as related to final deviation. Battery life approx. 500 service hours.

**Radiation Average Meter with Level Indicator**  
Type ORION - EMG 1875

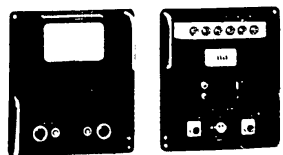
The unit can be used with a GM tube or scintillation meter for recording and regulating the average radioactive radiation or count number per unit of time to be determined by direct measurement. Principal data: Measuring range 100 to 30,000 pulses per minute. Adjustable time constant: 0.05 to 50 sec. Input signal: min. 200 mV, max. 20 V - Output voltage of high-tension unit adjustable between 300 and 2000 V.

**Portable GM-Tube Radiation Meter**  
Type ORION - EMG 1862

The instrument is a ray-protection unit and is used for Gamma rays to be measured and Beta rays detected. Here are a few technical data: Gamma measurement in the range of 0.5 to 2 MeV radiation power - Beta ray detection of not less than 0.3 MeV radiation power. Measuring limits: 1, 5, 20 mr per hour.

**UtilityScaler**  
Type ORION - EMG 1871

The unit is designed for the counting of radioactive particles. The principal technical data are: Electronic counter operating with 2-factor divisions. Resolving power: 50 /sec. - Electromechanical scaler: four figures (change after every 64th pulse). Max. scaling speed 1000 pulses per second.





Meter Factory GANZ of Gödöllő

## Hungarian electricity supply meters comply with all foreign standard specifications

The inventor of the electricity supply meter was a Hungarian engineer, Otto Titus Bláthy, who designed the first A. C. watt-hour meter in 1889.

The imposing block of huge factory buildings which accommodates the GANZ Electricity Supply Meter Factory, is situated a few kilometres from Budapest.

This modern factory founded over 70 years ago was the first to produce A. C. watt-hour meters in the world.

Of course, the meters produced by the factory, have been under continuous development during the past 70 years. Thus, for instance the weight of the first specimens, produced 70 years ago, was about 50 kg, as against the 1.8 kg of an up-to-date, high-precision on lasting meter produced to-day.

So much have we learned while we are being shown round by an engineer of the factory.

In an airy, meticulously tidy workshop you pass long rows of tables carrying small electric test panels with blinking pilot lights of many colours, to check the ready-assembled meters.

Each and every component part down to the tiniest screw is of the factory's own making. The vigilant watch over quality begins at the raw material stage and relies on materials testing equipment of the latest design. Well-thought-out and closely scheduled work is a dominant feature throughout the proceedings from drawing, stamping and welding to the automatic phases of screw and profile machining.

The components are partly electroplated, partly varnished

Varnished parts are borne by conveyor belts through modern drying ovens for exposure to ultra-violet radiation.

No component part is allowed to proceed from the magnet or winding shop to the next phase before it has undergone a stringent course of tests for technical adequacy.

Yet, the assembled meter is still a long way off its destination, the consumer.

First, the assembly-shop inspectors pass each unit in review. If everything is found in order it is sent on to another shop for factory adjustment, and thence to the quality control section. Then comes the final tryout consisting in an eight-hour endurance test under load.

At present the factory produces single-phase and three-phase meters. The apparatus marked NE is a single-phase meter able to withstand a sustained threefold overload. This type is suitable for places where periodical load fluctuations occur. Different types of these single-phase meters are produced. There are types which may

be subjected in permanent service to a sustained overload of 125 per cent, others of 200%, or even of 400% of their rated current values. The possibility of overloading is justified by increasing loads due to the use of different cooking, heating and other appliances in households.

In addition to single-phase meters three-phase meters are also produced by GANZ. Type HN3 is a three-phase three-wire meter, the HN4 is a three-phase four-wire one. These meters can also be overloaded in permanent service with three-times their rated current values. The requirement for a threefold overload ability is justified by the fact that the operation of different electric motors and machines used in industry, agriculture and household impose considerable additional loads, which will cause load changes within wide limits. Some subtypes of these two meters are suitable for direct measuring of electric energy even at current values ranging up to 50, or 100 amperes.

The advantage of GANZ meters lies in the absolute reliability of their construction and operation and in their high degree of accuracy.

acy, as well as in the safe start at the minimum load, and in avoiding no-load run even at wide voltage fluctuations. The high torque, resulting in safe start even at 0.5 per cent of rated load belongs also to the advantages, as well as the convenience of mounting and simplicity of maintenance.

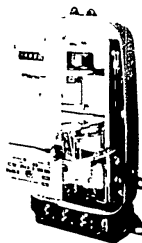
The Hungarian-made electricity supply meters comply with the strictest standard specifications. Among others they satisfy the British BS1 standard V. D. E. or Dutch KEAIA Standard Specifications.

The factory also produces highly specialized instruments satisfying the special demands of power plants.

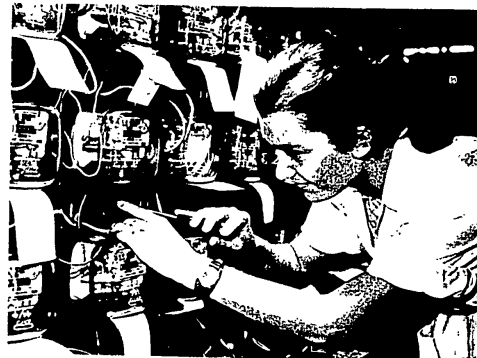
The products of the factory have a good market in a great many countries. Their sales to India have been redoubled, and major orders have been obtained recently from the governments of Kerala, Pin-jab, Mysore and Delhi. The Public Power Corporation of Greece has for years now been regularly purchasing Hungarian electricity meters, and large quantities have been bought by Brazil and Pakistan too. In Northern Europe, Sweden and Finland are regular customers.



NE single-phase watt-hour meter



HN4 three-phase watt-hour meter with maximum-point recorder



The last stage of the assembly

## SPORT ARTICLES

The prototypes of the Hungarian sport articles are made in close co-operation with the best sportsmen and on the basis of their experiences. The articles are exported by the ARTEX Foreign Trading Company in great variety.

The sport goods most in demand are the various leather balls: soccer, volley, basket, rugby and water-polo balls. All of them are produced of chrome leather and are handmade. To replace the old 18-panel soccer ball a new 30-panel type has been developed recently after long experimentation. This new ball has a better spheroidal shape than the old one, and it does not lose its shape even when exposed to heavy wear. The leather balls are made according to international standards. Their perfect elasticity on the ground and their resistance to changes of weather are obtained by a special processing.

The very light but firm hand-sewn football boots are best in demand on the British markets. They have, however, also a good market all over Europe, the Near East and overseas.

Fencing and fletting-fencing are two branches of sport in which Hungarian sportsmen have scored victories. Only recently, in the World Championships at Philadelphia, the Hungarian sabre team became the world champions. Hungary exports full equipment for fencing and foil-fencing: masks, gloves, uniforms, shoes, fletting and swords, and also the absolutely reliable electric judging apparatus for foil fencing, which is now indispensable. The type exported represents the newest model which can be applied both for fencing and foil-fencing.

ARTEX exports complete gymnasium equipment as

well. Recently Egypt has placed considerable orders for a great variety of such articles.

From among the various elastic hosiery used in sports the following should be mentioned: anklets, knee-guards, thigh and elbow protectors, further the rubber bladders.

Hungarian sport articles exported by ARTEX include also athletic and gymnastic equipment (discus, javelin, throwing hammer, shot, vaulting horse, beam, bars, rings, etc.) and full equipment for table tennis and lawn tennis.

Anglers have a wide choice from fishing rods, blinkers, floats and other fishing articles.

Sport shooters can find some very good models of airguns such as the Hungarian Telly airguns

of 4.5 mm and the 5.5 mm ones produced recently, and also repeating rifles. The Hungarian cap-pistol is also a product of Telly patent. The most important European buyers of these articles are Western Germany, Finland, Norway, Great Britain; overseas Canada; in the Near East, Egypt and Lebanon.

Gliding attracts an ever increasing number of young people. The Hungarian motorless aeroplanes are sought by a great number of sports clubs. Lately several flights were flown in Austria with three different types of planes at the invitation of the Austrian gliding club. The Austrian press wrote in highly appreciative terms about the achievements of the Hungarian planes. As a result of this good start, interest has increased. South-America, too, has appeared as a buyer.



Warehouse control of alpinist boots



Hand-making of fencing masks

## HUNGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS

### A scheme for economic cooperation between Hungary and Czechoslovakia up to 1965

In Budapest Hungarian and Czechoslovak government delegations discussed the questions of economic cooperation between their respective countries covering the years up to 1965.

According to the agreements arrived at, the Czechoslovak Republic will supply coal, coke, electric energy and various raw materials to Hungary. In exchange, Hungary will supply bauxite, bitumen, meat, meat products, fruit, foodstuffs and raw materials to Czechoslovakia.

Various agreements were reached with a view to promoting and intensifying the existing cooperation in the field of mechanical engineering. Thus, for instance, from 1961 to 1965 Hungary will deliver harvester combines, instruments and various machines and equipment in exchange for terminal power stations, tractors, machinery, instruments and other equipment.

### A customs cooperation agreement between Hungary and the Soviet Union

At the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade in Budapest, an agreement has been signed by Hungary and the Soviet Union on co-operation and mutual assistance in customs matters. The purpose of the agreement is to strengthen the co-operation between the customs authorities of the two countries.

### Air agreement between Hungary and the United Arab Republic

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest, Deputy Foreign Minister Károly Szarka and Mr. Abd-el Hamid Nafeh Zádé, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the United Arab Republic to Hungary signed the protocol covering the exchange of the ratified documents of the air agreement reached between Hungary and the United Arab Republic





Self-portrait of Gyula Benczur

It is nearly thirty years since one of the brightest stars of Hungarian painting of the last century, Gyula Benczur has laid down his brush for good.

He was seventy-six years old when he died. Out of three quarters of a century, three score years were spent in work, in producing pictures, which are still cherished treasures of Buckingham Palace, of the Uffizi in Florence, of French and German palaces that are considered the very shrines of art, of museums and galleries and of famous private collections.

The Benczur exhibition staged in the marble halls of the Budapest National Gallery has honoured the master's memory in a manner worthy of his greatness.

Of course the show does not present the total of Benczur's art. This could not have been aimed at; the artist produced such an immensely rich variety and such a great number of works.

Out of the rich harvest of a life's work we can enjoy his monumental historical paintings; such works as "The Capture of Ferenc Rákóczi II". It was this picture, when shown at the International Exhibition in Paris that first drew world-wide public attention to Benczur, who, at that time, was only twenty-three. Monumental paintings, abundant in colour are also displayed; among them "Recapture of Buda Castle" which won the Grand Prix and the gold medal at the Paris World Exhibition 1900.

His fame was first established by works dealing with some outstanding event of Hungarian history or some dramatic moment of world history. His gigantic painting of world renown, entitled

## Exhibition of Gyula Benczur's Paintings

"Louis XVI and His Family during the Attack on the Palace of Versailles" is a remarkable achievement of this period.

The manifold aspects of his art are also proved by his wonderful portraits now on show; among them there is a likeness that gained him the membership of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. There was hardly any eminent personality of his age, whose features he did not record for posterity.

Among the rows of great historical personages we can also see the portraits, so full of tenderness and feeling, of the members of his family. You simply cannot pass one of the pictures, painted more than eighty years ago, without being deeply moved. It represents his four children — who are still alive, and who are literally day to day visitors to the exhibition.

Paintings dealing with religious subjects or such as have scenes taken from mythology for their subjects, all give a true reflection of the wide scope of interest the artist possessed.

His landscape — painted in lovely warm colours — makes us stop and linger for a while, enraptured by its exquisite atmosphere. In his younger years, when Benczur was a student of the Art Academy in Munich he became acquainted with the problem of plein-air painting. This problem continued to interest him all through his life, even in his later period so rich in success. It was still an exciting problem for him, when he became a professor at the same Academy and it remained a thrilling theme later too, when he was appointed head of the Budapest Masters' School.

And now all that profusion of beauty that had sprung from this great artist's soul during six decades, is presented here to the spectator, gathered in one gorgeous bouquet.



Recapture of Buda Castle

Etelka — a portrait by Gyula Benczur of his sister



The Christening of Vasko



The organizers of work of the greatest rich material for this to be obtained from — from museums — from family who are still collections in distant. Not only the comp, procured, but the pieces as well: the of variations on so ings are also on di.

Moreover, nume rance of the artist. These pieces, brush by Benczur's hand drawings by which tried his hand at glass-cases along w ence, each single l his great variety development of a a conjure up the work as well as the brill surrounded him.

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## MUSICAL

## Life

## The Farewell Symphony

Dear Madam,

Weeks, even months have passed without my taking up the pen — not as if musical life had been stopped in our city for a single moment — not at all! My long silence has been due to quite another reason. Vaster spaces than the concert hall or the operatic stage attracted me; the unruffled blue surface of Lake Balaton, the Hungarian Sea, the forest-clad green slopes of the Börzsony Mountains, and the bend of the Danube at Visegrád, especially the latter. This wonderful spot offers in one gigantic embrace all the beauties of Hungary: up on the peak the lofty fortress, and Solomon's Tower snugly ensconced at the foot of the mountain evoke the grim events of three quarters of a millennium. The riverside is haunted by the renaissance dreams of Matthias Rex, while, towards the north, the misty mornings and blazing sunsets of the magic curves of the straits of the Danube entrance the eye of all who behold them. These wonders of summer lured me away and, to be truthful, I forgot all about symphonic orchestras, about our State Operahouse, about singers and instrumentalists. The orchestra that provided my entertainment had crickets for castanets,

the breezes chasing one another above the Danube for wind instruments and the gentle rustle of the foliage for the pianissimo of the strings.

At last, however, I was drawn from my retreat to visit one of the loveliest open air auditoriums of our capital: the gardens of the Károlyi Palace. The ancient characters and archaic wording of the play-bill invited the audience to an entertainment from the eighteenth century. The public took their seats with good cheer befitting the occasion. Everybody — and the place holds 2,500 people, mind you — was curious how classic music would mingle with humour, with acting in costumes and with the whirl of a bewigged rococo carnival, since the posters had promised music by Mozart, Haydn, Boccherini, Christian Bach and Felice Giardini.

As soon as the floodlights flared up, the stage had carried the day. Two dazzling columns, some wistful amorretti, festoons of multicoloured flowers and fluffly garlands to the rococo, on the dais the Concert Orchestra of European reputation with all the members in flawless rococo array: sky-blue tails, lacy frills, bespangled court shoes and powdered, snow-white wigs. For some moments the stage appeared to

be peopled with figurines of Sevres or Meissen porcelain — then the picture came to life — the sounds of the Mozart overture breathed life into the dead statuettes.

After that musical introduction nobody was astonished to see His Grace, the Prince of Esterházy of yore, his master of ceremonies, his Italian maestro dell'orchestra and then the whole princely household: dancers and courtiers, comedians and toadies, in a word, all those stars of a lesser or higher order who used to revolve in their

orbits around the resplendence of a great lord some two hundred odd years ago. Now the time had arrived for Mozart's "Schauspielsdirektor" to be performed, this genuine piece of Mozart's full blooded laughter, like a distorting mirror held up in the face of theatrical mischief-makers, adversaries, prima donnas, impressarios and all self-appointed artists...

"I am the prima donna" trills a coloratura soprano, but the other sings one sequence higher, asserting "It is certain that I am

the prima donna!" and this warbling, bickering and clashing duet is interrupted by the grunting of the buffoon and the laughter of the tenor. An increasing amount of light and of human kindness floods the stage to reach its climax in the "Schlussgesang" about the artist who must be able to rise above the humdrum squabbles of everyday life, upwards above the clouds where eternal sunshine reigns!

As if the spirit of "The Magic Flute" had appeared on the stage: however, while in

that opens it teach- ance of Sarastro's of harmony, here philosophy in laug

But the entertain

A small boy ap violincellist. Mikló He plays Christian cello with such ch at the same time, the work and such





Christening of Vajk



The organizers of the exhibition have done work of the greatest value in collecting the rich material for this show. The pictures had to be obtained from all parts of the country, — from museums and galleries, from collectors and from members of the artist's family who are still alive — as well as from collections in distant countries of the world. Not only the completed works have been procured, but the initial stages of certain pieces as well: the first sketches or a number of variations on some world famous paintings are also on display.

Moreover, numerous relics in remembrance of the artist, have also been collected. These pieces, brushes and palettes wielded by Benczur's hand, the Bible, containing drawings by which Benczur as a child first tried his hand at art, can all be seen in glass-cases along with his rich correspondence, each single line of which testifies to his great variety of interests and to the development of a great artist. These letters conjure up the workday life of a real painter as well as the brilliance of the success that surrounded him.

Over the duration of the Benczur Exhibition at 9.30 a. m. sharp every day a car stopped before the entrance of the National Gallery.

Three grey-haired dames and an old gentleman used to get out of the car: the children of the great painter — Elza 84, Olga 83, Ida 82, and the youngest of the family, Gyula 79 years old, all in vigorous health.

They climbed the stairs with much pains and it was only late in the afternoon that they retraced their steps. Devotion felt for their father made them stay for hours.

It was especially to their hearts' content to see visitors stopping in front of a canvas painted nearly eight decades ago, representing themselves, the four Benczur children.

Much of the father's talent was inherited by his issues. Ida's subtle still lifes, Olga's delicate handicraft objects, Elza's repoussé fancy leather works still attract many one at exhibitions staged in and outside the country. Much can be told also by Messrs. Artex Foreign Trading Company of the recognition Benczur's three daughters enjoy for their creations throughout the world. Mr. Gyula Benczur, one of the first patrons of ethnology in Hungary, emeritus professor of university, is a talented amateur painter in his leisure hours.

The four amiable old Benczurs are now finding much pleasure in selecting the letters received from both inland and foreign visitors who had inspected the exhibition.

Reading the letters they stop now and then and recall how the paintings mentioned in the letters were created.

They call up forgotten memories from their childhood, a piece of art-history...



This canvas, titled „The Portrait of my Children“ was painted in 1881 by the artist

The picture of Gyula Benczur's „children“ to-day, 77 years after the painting was finished



Solemn moments — Ida Benczur engrossed in painting a still life



Elza at work — artistic fancy leather objects prepared for Brussels, Paris, London...

ound the resplendence of a great two hundred odd years ago. Now had arrived for Mozart's "Schauspiel" to be performed, this genius of Mozart's full blooded like a distorting mirror held up a picture of theatrical mischief-makers, prima donnas, impresarios, self-appointed artists... the prima donna" trills a coloratura but the other sings one sequence asserting "It is certain that I am

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As if the spirit of "The Magic Flute" had appeared on the stage: however, while in

that opera it teaches with the deep resonance of Sarastro's voice the eternal laws of harmony, here it expounds the same philosophy in laughter.

But the entertainment goes on...

A small boy appears on the dais (the violinist Miklós Perényi, aged nine). He plays Christian Bach's violin concerto with such charming bashfulness but, at the same time, with such insight into the work and such great depth of feeling,

that we are reminded of that infant prodigy, who amazed the world two centuries earlier.

A little choreographic poem to Boccherini's music follows. Along with the movements and gestures of the pantomime, the strict measures of the menuetto are heard.

But who has ever heard of a rococo piece lacking the main motive power: love? The Prince's heart suddenly catches fire and he begins to recite to his beautiful guest a sonnet by Shakespeare. Her heart is not indifferent either, she replies to the confession of love by singing Mozart's melodies. And now, the stillness of this lovely and happy evening resounds with the veritable music of a summer night: "Eine kleine Nachtmusik".

The musicians would like to retire, they feel tired. On the other hand, His Grace has just begun to taste the real delights of art. The antagonism between the servant-musicians, who are longing for a rest, and the Prince, craving a noble entertainment, can be smoothed away by one means only: music. The orchestra starts playing the "Abschied-Symphonie"! The musicians depart to rest, and the Prince leaves with his lady-love, saying by way of farewell: „The palace is now shutting its window-eyes, the music has subsided into silence to repose for a hundred years or two. But one instrument keeps on resounding even if its strings are not twanged: the heart, this immortal instrument of love."

And what of the audience? They would agree that the musical life of Budapest has been enriched by a new feature. Musical entertainment in costume has acquired thousands and tens of thousands of new enthusiasts for the eternal treasures of classical music.



Dear Madam,

I am very sorry that it is only in words and in pictures that I can present these events to you. I am very sorry, indeed. No words, nor photographs, however accurate they may be, can show what was present — though invisibly — at the performance: the spirits of the late Herr Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Maestro Josef Haydn.

With best wishes and kindest regards  
Yours ever  
György Sándor Gál

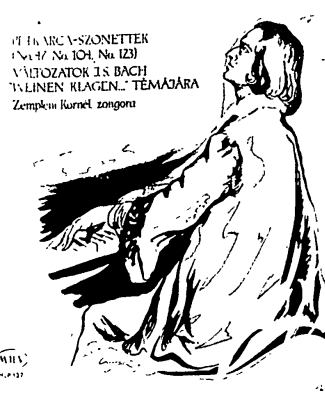




Bartók and Kodály compositions on the same record



King Pomádé's new attire -- by György Ránki



Petrarcá's Sonettes executed by Kornél Zempléni

## Hungarian Music on Foreign Records

It is now normal international commercial practice for the different gramophone recording companies to supply their recordings on magnetophone bands for distribution as discs. As a rule the recordings are hired for a period of 5-10 years. Music records are commercially exploited on a licence basis and are hired for distribution over a definite area.

The artistic manager of the Hungarian Recording Company has had negotiations with EMI International, Pathé Marconi and Costallat Erato, in Paris. As a result of these negotiations, several Hungarian productions will appear on the world-market — as a matter of fact, the first one has already been introduced: *Missa brevis* by Kodály, conducted by the composer. The public is looking forward with great interest to the Bartók-Kodály productions, because authentic interpretation of traditional Hungarian music is expected to be heard. There are some compositions which can only be recorded in Hungarian interpretation, like the vocal-chorus pieces and some stage-pieces e.g. the opera "Háry János" by Kodály. Budapest records of Bartók's "Bluebeard's Castle" will be available this year.

The following discs recorded in Hungary and published by French and English companies, can be expected in the near future:

Piano concertos by Liszt, including the concerto in A major, executed by Vlasenko, winner of the 1956 Budapest Liszt-competition; Bartók: Concerto, Hungarian Features, four orchestral pieces; Bartók: Divertimento, Dance-suites, chorus-pieces for men and children;

Kodály: Psalmus Hungaricus and Te Deum, conducted by the composer;

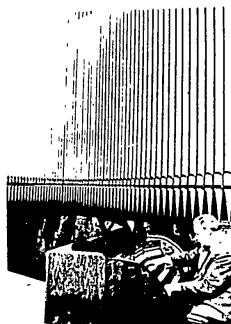
Kodály: Dances of Marosszék and of Galánta, conducted by the famous Hungarian conductor János Ferencsik, folksongs and chorus-pieces of Kodály. Negotiations are going on concerning hiring records of the "Wonderful Mandarin" and "The Wooden Prince" of Bartók, as well as about the recording of Liszt's Coronation Mass.

### Joint production

Negotiations are going on, among others, with Deutsche Grammophon-Gesellschaft and the Austro-Vanguard Co. about joint production possibilities in the Budapest studio.

### New Studio — Stereophonic Records

Three years ago, one of Europe's most modern recording studios was built in the Rottenbiller Street



István Sebestyén, professor of the Hungarian Academy of Music playing the organ in the studio of the Hungarian Gramophone Record Factory

premises of the Hungarian Recording Company.

The walls of the studio are "decorated" with saw-toothed and bass-relief sound absorbing surfaces putting one in mind of the decorations of Oriental churches. Resonators and diffusers, placed on the walls of the hall, ensure good acoustics. According to international practice, the after-vibration-time is about 1.4" and, if required, can be slightly adjusted, in the 3,255 cubic yard studio, instruments of large orchestras of 40-70 members have a good sound-effect as those of the more intimate chamber ensembles. Stereophonic

recordings are also possible. There is a resounding chamber, where the required after-vibration of the records can be adjusted. The electro-acoustic laboratory is fitted out with the most modern installations. The stereo-mixing table was made by the Hungarian Mechanic Laboratory. The stereo-magnetophone is of the Telefunken T9V-type.

### New Hungarian Music

According to the agreements concluded by the Hungarian Recording Company with important Western recording plants, the publication of representative compositions of the younger Hungarian musical generation — followers of Bartók and Kodály — is to be expected. On the list are composi-

tions by György Ránki, Ferenc Farkas, Endre Szervánzky and Ferenc Szabó — to mention only a few of the more important names — which will soon be recorded.

Musical reviews, like the French "Disque" and the Belgian "Revue des Disques" write with great appreciation about the compositions published so far and about the performances too.

## FOREIGN TRADE BRIEFS

The Szeged Flax Spinnery, an important supplier to several foreign countries, has lately celebrated the 75th anniversary of its foundation. Practically all the important textile factories in the country were represented at the festive occasion.

Spectacle lenses manufactured by the Hungarian Optical Works (MOM) have been exported in big quantities by the ELEKTROIMPEX Foreign Trading Company to firms in Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Greece, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Norway and Tunisia. A consignment of several hundred thousand pieces has recently been sent to the German Democratic Republic.

Exports of Hungarian agricultural products are increasing steadily. Besides Hungarian salami also Csaba sausages have recently been selling readily on foreign markets. One of every five cases of exported preserved meat products contains Csaba sausages. New markets include Lebanon, Cyprus, Egypt, South Africa and the Cape Colony. An outstanding feature of Hungarian meat products is that they stand up under tropical conditions extremely well. Hungarian gherkins are highly appreciated in Britain, the German Federal Republic and Sweden. The reputation of her gherkins directed "interest to other Hungarian agricultural products such as paprika, mixed pickles and lecho.

With the reconstruction of the Csepel Port as a free-port attention has again been directed to this important economic institution. Upon instructions of the Hungarian government the reconstruction of one of the biggest warehouses of Europe with a storing capacity of 3,000 wagons has been begun at Csepel. The construction work in process will bring about a sizable increase of the transit facilities which the free port will be able to provide.

In view of the increasing demand for its makes, the Csepel Automobile Works has embarked upon the expansion of its premises. The expansion of the pilot shop is already well under way. The expansion scheme incorporates the construction of a new assembly hall, an up-to-date polishing shop, spacious and well-appointed store rooms and new office-buildings. Several improvements have recently been made on various types of Csepel trucks and special-purpose vehicles. Four new prototypes have been built for export purposes and a few of the novel-design vehicles have already been presented abroad.

Construction of twenty-five water-buses will be completed before the year is out, in the "Duna"

Shipyards at Vác. The craft which is also suitable for off-shore marine duties is powered by a Jendrassik ship engine of economical fuel consumption. The water-buses have already earned wide recognition abroad. In addition to sales to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Austria, recent enquiries from Italian firms promise fair trade prospects on that market.

A letter of acknowledgement from India has been received by the MÁVAG Works expounding the merits of the cranes supplied for the Then power plant. MÁVAG's commitments for this year include the delivery of ten further cranes for India of 5 to 70 tons handling capacity.

The Ducloux Mining Equipment Works, manufacturers of pit-head winches, flight hoists, ropeways etc. whose supplies to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, China and Yugoslavia have run into sizable amounts over the last few years, received orders this year from Argentina and Spain, too. Quite recently the German Federal Republic and India have also shown interest in Hungarian mining equipment.

This year the oldest Hungarian woollen-ware works, the Wool Scouring and Worsted Factory celebrated the 90th anniversary of its foundation. Its annual output is about 2.4 million square metres of fabric. Its products are exported partly as piece goods partly as ready-to-wear articles.

The export of Hungarian machine-tools is steadily increasing. For 1958-59 the companies have already received very appreciable orders for machine-tools. To the Soviet Union alone the Hungarian industry is going to deliver 2200 lathes, milling machines, radial drilling machines, and other machines in the course of the year. This year China has placed an order for 900 machines, settling thereby a record. The factory exports to the German Democratic Republic manifold the quantity agreed upon in the long-term agreement. Considerable orders have filled in also from Roumania. The export of machine-tools to Brazil and to Cuba has been resumed. This year will see an important quantity go also to the German Federal Republic. The machine-tool export to Egypt and to Australia is similarly going strong. Most recently a few orders for Hungarian machine-tools have been received also from Spain.

The export of Hungarian wares sets and kits increased nearly five-fold during the last year. In this respect, Hungary ranks the third on the world scale. This year export sales have increased by 20%. The radio industry turns out more than

120 000 wireless sets and 100,000 kits for exportation.

In Yugoslavia, at the Rimski-Sancevo experimental farm near Novisad agricultural machines imported from Hungary were displayed. The visitors inspected 1-2 moving choppers, the ensilage trawling ploughs, sowing machines during operation. The Hungarian industry has delivered a great many agricultural machines to Yugoslavia during the last two years.

The Hungarian state farms have exported 200 truck-loads of wine grapes to the German Federal Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

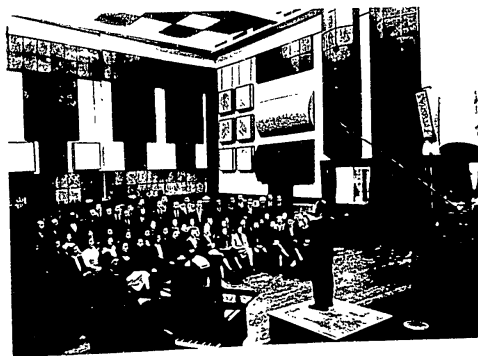
NIKEX has signed a contract with an Argentine firm for a steel furnace with electrical induction. The equipment is to be dispatched to Argentina before the end of this year.

Several ten thousand pairs of shoes have recently been supplied by Messrs. TANNIMPEX to Britain. Notwithstanding its own advanced shoe industry, Czechoslovakia is also among the regular buyers of Hungarian shoes. For Poland, delivery of 1.2 million pairs of shoes has been envisaged for 1958. Poland has also placed orders for the same quantities in 1959 and 1960. The Tisza Shoe Factory, one of the leading firms of the industry has recently booked orders for its newly designed rubber shoes to be supplied for clients in the Near and Middle East.

Meat-geese are exported this year in iced baskets from the Kécskémét area to France, Italy and Austria. Contracts have been signed by the Poultry Dressing Plant of Kécskémét for over a hundred thousand geese and ducks.

The Hungarian glove industry is a regular supplier to Belgium, Holland and the German Federal Republic. Annual sales to these countries are in the neighbourhood of the 1 million \$ mark. The market-ability of Hungarian gloves is largely enhanced by their softness, featherweight and appealing finish. Within a short time, Napa gloves of special-quality lambskin will also be put on TANNIMPEX export schedule.

A studio of the Gramophone Record Factory in operation





## FOREIGNERS IN HUNGARY — HUNGARIANS ABROAD

On their way back home from the congress of the International Association of Architects, an Argentinian delegation visited Hungary. The two members of the delegation were architects L. T. Caffarini and Rafael Reina. At the Association of Hungarian Architects they put on display the material they had presented in Moscow. After inspecting the exhibition which featured the latest achievements of Argentinian architectural design in pictures and projects, Hungarian architects had friendly discussions with the guests who also held a press conference at which they spoke about Argentinian architecture of today.



During their recent stay in Hungary, two Egyptian film experts, Mr. Yahya Y. Chahin, actor and producer, and Seif El Din Chawkat, author and stage manager negotiated on the sale of six Egyptian films, the purchase of some Hungarian films and the joint production of a Hungarian-Egyptian film.



The Budapest concert of Igor Oistrakh was held in the big auditorium of the Academy of Music.

In October, Hungarian audiences have the opportunity to applaud to Soviet artists of world fame, Sviatoslav Richter and Igor Oistrakh, as well as to the Italian harpist Liana Pasquali, the French pianist Jeanne-Marie Darré and the Italian conductor Roberto Benzi.



Jeanne-Marie Darré the distinguished French pianist in Budapest.

Headed by Dr. Béla Jausz, rector of the Lajos Kossuth University of Debrecen, a Hungarian delegation took part in the celebrations held on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the foundation of Jena University. Members of the delegation were: Dr. Miklós Káddár, dean of the Faculty of Law at Budapest University, Imre László, deputy rector of the Karl Marx University for Political Economy, and Dr. Ferenc Kovács, head of a department of the Ministry of Education. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences was represented by its vice-president, Mr. Béla Pogarasi.

At a congress organized by the International Geodetic Association in Delft, Holland, the Hungarian Geodetic and Cartographic Society was represented by its chairman, Academician Dr. Antal Tarczy-Hornoch, and by its secretary-general, Frigyes Raun.

On the invitation of IBUSZ, the Hungarian tourist bureau, a Swedish tourist trade delegation spent several days in Hungary. The delegation was headed by Mr. Boern Dillen, Departmental Head at the Swedish Ministry of Transport and its members were Mr. Dan Floden, secretary of the Association of Swedish Travel Agencies, Mr. Nils Gustav Gottschalk, vice-president of the Association of Swedish Forwarding Agents and Carriers and Mr. Stig Nilsson, representative of the Nyman and Schultz Travel Agency. In Budapest the Swedish experts inspected the major hotels, the medicinal baths and other establishments and beauty spots of touristic interest. They also visited the hydropathic establishments of Balatonfüred and Hévíz and the hotels on the shores of Lake Balaton. Before their departure, they expressed their full appreciation of the baths, especially of the rheumatic baths of Hévíz.

The Hungarian Geodetic and Cartographic Society, in co-operation with the Optical and Kinotechnical Scientific Society, organized a geodetic conference in which some 60 guests from abroad took part, in addition to Hungarian experts. At the same time an exhibition of geodetic instruments was arranged at the Hungarian Optical Works (MOM), showing the earliest Hungarian instruments and geodetic equipment as well as the latest products of the Hungarian instruments industry.

### Three-thousand Tractors for China

A five-member delegation has just returned from the Chinese People's Republic, where they negotiated in Peking and other large cities, concerning the delivery of tractors, trucks and machine-tools. Mr. László Csató, manager of the Hofherr and Schrantz Machine Factory, who was a member of the delegation gave the factory staff an account of the experiences of this visit which had lasted for some weeks. The negotiations resulted in a contract against which the factory will deliver D-413 type tractors to China at the following rate:

1000 units in 1959, 1000 in 1960, 500 in 1961 and 500 in 1962.

The contract also calls for the supply of spare parts for the units already delivered by the factory and now used to the full satisfaction of the Chinese buyers. Appropriate quantities of spare parts will also accompany the newly ordered tractors. An agreement was also reached concerning certain modifications to the tractors, thus, for example, the wall of the tractor's rear cab will be openable for more convenient use under hot climates.



Picturesque panorama seen from the Fishermen's Bastion of Budapest.

## Hungary, a Tourists' Paradise

Hungary is today a real air junction. Her capital, by means of the many international airlines touching it, can be reached within hours from practically every part of the

of water, abundantly providing 16 bathing establishments and 33 medicinal baths.

In the Gellért spa-hotel the visitor finds all he needs by way of medical treatment, entertainment and comfort. The radio-active calcareous thermal water wells up under the hotel from a depth of 4900 feet. This was a public bath as early as during Turkish rule at the beginning of the sixteenth century. There is an artificial wave swimming pool, individual tub-baths, a foam and sparkling bath whose mineral waters are aerated. Medical consultation can whenever be had with specialists.

The Rudas-bath was built in 1556 by the Turkish commander of Buda, Mustapha, according to his own taste. It has preserved its ancient form and is now a representative specimen of Turkish bath architecture.



Bathers flock in by thousands to the open-air swimming pool of the Gellért Baths in the summer heat.

world. Tourists are offered a wide choice of entertainment also in an organized form, including winetasting, evening parties with gipsy music, dinners at a fisherman's inn, visits to medicinal baths and historic monuments, sightseeing parties in Budapest and around Lake Balaton.

### Medicinal baths and mineral springs

Speaking of a spa one usually thinks of a lonely, silent spot surrounded by forests... This, however, is not the case in the Hungarian capital.

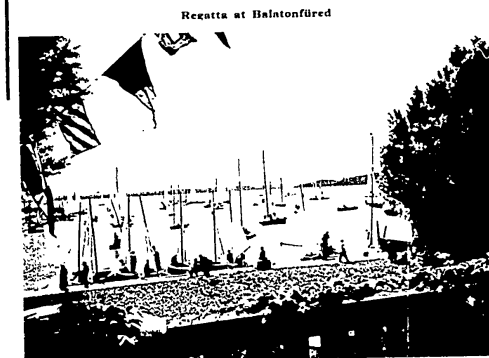
### Budapest

The city is the world's biggest spa. Its 220 medicinal springs have a daily output of 15.5 million gallons



Old Turkish pool in the Rudas Bath.

Roughly a mile and a half in length, Margaret Island is called the "Pearl of the Danube". All the year round there is lively international traffic here. The thermal waters



Regatta at Balatonfüred.

gushing forth from innumerable springs are led through pipelines to feed the water system at the Grand Hotel, and suitably cooled down, the swimming pools. On a summer evening the open-air theatres and cafés dancantes are packed to capacity.

The artesian well feeding the Széchenyi bath is 3150 feet in depth. It took a full ten years (1868-1878) to drill and it was, at that time, the deepest well in Europe. Every minute it gives 92 gallons of mineral water of 73° C temperature.

Among the country health resorts let us mention:

### Hévíz

This is the site of Europe's biggest medicinal lake, situated some 130 miles west of Budapest. Its water is successfully used for curing rheumatic diseases, arthritis and muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and knotting.

### Balatonfüred

Situated on the north-western shore of the Lake Balaton, it is one of the region's oldest health resorts. Its eleven aerated springs are its most precious treasure. The drinking fountains and buildings are surrounded by a magnificent park. The waters of the carbonic springs are efficiently used against valvular insufficiency, myocarditis and neuralgic heart disorders. That is why Balatonfüred is called the "Mecca of heart patients".



A favourite rendezvous for foreign tourists, the thermal baths of Hévíz.

In addition, climatic health resorts, mineral waters and medicinal baths in picturesque surroundings are to be found all over the country. Hungary is always ready to welcome her visitors with the solicitude and affection of a good host, eager to show them her natural beauties, historic monuments and cultural assets.

# NEW HUNGARIAN FILMS

During the summer season quite a number of new Hungarian films have been completed and are now awaiting their first showing.

The "Pillar of Salt", by Zoltán Várkonyi, was presented at the Karlovy Vary film festival even before its home premier and awarded one of the three *Grand Prix*. Felix Máriássy, producer of "A Glass of Beer" and "Spring in Budapest" has finished his new film, the "Bootlegs", the scenario of which was written by Kosuth-prize winner Pál Szabó.

"This Happened in Budapest", the new film by György Révész, producer of "At Midnight", presents the most popular Hungarian comic actor, Kálmán Latabár, in quite a new kind of role. The excellent actor plays an elderly, unsociable teacher of arithmetics, in whose soul human solidarity and long-suppressed love finally triumph, and thus — make him a hero. The film is a witty criminal satire.

Károly Makk, talented young producer of "Li-homfi" and "The Story About 12 Hits" presents now "House Under the Rocks", a grave peasant drama. The scene is laid in the sunny, volcanic rocks of the Balaton area, where the extinguished fires of the volcanos continue to flame in human passions.

Zoltán Fábry, internationally known as the producer of "Carousel" and "Professor Hannibal", has completed his new film, the screen version of Dezső Kosztolányi's "Sweet Anne". The main role is played by brilliant young Mari Töröcsik, principal figure in "Carousel".

The first French-Hungarian co-production, "The Lady and the Gypsy", has been presented. The film was made in Eastmancolor, in Dyaliscope and normal versions.

Besides those films which have already been finished there are several others which are near completion. In the "Budapest" studios, filming of "Razzia" is nearly ended and a new feature film is to be started.

Zoltán Várkonyi is to play the name part in "Don Juan's Last Adventure", a comedy directed by Márton Keleti.

Finally, a joint Hungarian-Czechoslovak production is being made in Bratislava and the surrounding hills: the screen version of Kálmán Mikszáth's famous novel, "St. Peter's Umbrella", producer Frigyes Bán.



A scene from The Lady and the Gypsy, a Franco Hungarian joint production

## NEWS

Production of coal crushers working with beater blades has been begun in the Iron Structure Plant of the Danube Iron Works. The new equipment outstrips the earlier crusher-ring models in efficiency and economy of operation. For the time being, the novel design crusher is being manufactured for the power plant of the Danube Iron Works, lately, however, an order has been received from China covering several pieces of the new equipment. The crushers, capable of processing 8 tons of coal an hour, will be delivered to China in the first quarter of next year.

New types of IKARUS buses, the IKARUS 630 and 631L have been completed in the IKARUS Vehicle and Bodywork Factory. Next year's sales to Egypt will already include the new vehicles. Recently a novel design truck, the D 450A has also appeared on the market. To meet buyers' wishes improvements have been made on the D-type dumpers. Instead of a tarpaulin-covered driver's seat a separate steel driver's cab has been incorporated in the new model. Next year, the new self-loading type self-loading dumper will be taken up in the production programme and the first series of a 6 cubic metres (7.5 cu. yards) capacity dumper, for which enquiries have already been received from Soviet trade quarters, will also be released.

The president of Messrs. Pfizer, an American pharmaceutical factory, Mr. John J. Powers and the manager of their factory in Belgium, Mr. Robert Gollard, have signed a one-million dollar contract in Budapest with the Medimpex Hungarian Trading Company for Pharmaceutical Products. The contract provides for Hungarian deliveries of pharmaceutical products to the American enterprises in exchange for fine chemicals supplied by Messrs. Pfizer for the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry.

Brewer's yeasts, a by-product obtained in the brewing process is exported by the Kökönyű Brewery and Malt Factory. Customers include the German Federal Republic, Finland and Switzerland.

ELEKTROIMPEX has recently undertaken to provide two large railway junctions in China with the necessary safety equipment. Teng-Tai-Jian, Chinese Minister of Railways came to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Ministry of Transport and Post and visited, inter alia, the Telephone Factory and inspected there the blueprints of the railway safety equipment designed for China as well as the shops where such devices could be seen in the actual process of manufacturing.

The Cegléd branch of the Garden Seeds and Medicinal Herbs Farm has grown twelve waggon-loads of vegetable seeds this year for the German Democratic Republic, the German Federal Republic, Britain and France. The largest single lots are high-quality sugar and marrow-fat peas, garlic, but of a more delicate taste has been grown for France; Zittau onions, a variety less sharp than the Makó one, for the German Federal Republic. Also lettuce seeds ripening later and bearing thicker leaves than the Hungarian varieties are supplied for the German Federal Republic.

Over a quarter of a million chairs are exported yearly by the Bentwood Furniture Factory of

Debrecen. Quite recently enquiries have been received from American firms and samples have already been sent to the U. S.

Negotiations are going on between Indian buyers and the KOMPLEX and NIKEX Foreign Trading Companies with a view to supplying mining, brickwork, brewery and chemical factory equipment as well as centrifuges and small foundries for India. The companies have submitted their tenders invited by various Indian departments and are negotiating a major order for the delivery of a ropeway system to be installed in one of the biggest Indian coal mines.

The red-rooted rush, one of Hungary's rare plants and much in demand abroad, is to be found among the various kinds of rushes in Lake Balaton. Italy buys the red-rooted rush, used mainly for plaiting wine bottles, in large quantities each year. This year's first shipment of red-rooted rush, classified by experts as first-rate, has already left for Italy.

Against orders from Brussels and Cologne, István Fazekas, holding the title of „Master of Folk Arts”, is to prepare over 200 black Náduvár pitch... of the kind that aroused such great interest at the Brussels World Exhibition.

The Wicker-Work Company of Békás whose products find ready markets in Sweden, Belgium, the German Federal Republic and in a number of other countries has done considerable business this year with the U. S., too. From order-decorated clothes-baskets and dog-baskets 36,000 pieces in all have been ordered by firms in the U.S.A. These consignments are already on the way to their destinations in America. Several thousand baskets will be dispatched to Sweden and the German Federal Republic in the next few days.

Great interest is being shown in the Korusit Corundum blocks, a Hungarian invention. A representative of MINERALIMPEX signed a contract with an Egyptian glass factory during his trip to Egypt for the sale of 70 tons of Korusit.

After a prolonged stay in China, a Hungarian trade delegation has returned to Budapest. The task assigned to this delegation was to discuss with Chinese trade and industrial authorities measures designed to expand the scope of trade between the two countries. A member of the delegation gave an account in the Csepel Automobile Works of his impressions in China and revealed that orders had been received in China for three thousand tractors and a big quantity of machine-tools to be delivered over the next three years. Spare parts will be supplied along with the machines and repairs that may be required will be carried out by a repair shop which MOGÚRT has operated for some time in Peking, and which will now be enlarged and its facilities extended so as to cope with the increased tasks involved in maintenance of the tractors. Personnel to train local tractor drivers will also be sent from Hungary.

The Kalocsa Cooperative of Folk Art and Home Craft has sent embroideries and peasant art products worth 2.5 million Forints to the International Exhibition at Brussels. The stock has been almost completely sold out.

1. The „Smugglers” a Hungarian film is likely to prove a hit
2. A tense scene from the Hungarian feature film
3. This Happened in Budapest a medley of wit and thrill



Posters advertising Hungarian hit-productions at this year's Venice Film Festival



This year, as in past years, Hungarian Film Art has made its appearance at the Cannes International Festival and a new feature film, the "Iron Flower" was presented with Mari Töröcsik in the leading role. Cannes had already acclaimed her as a cinema celebrity; one of her films, the "Merry-go-round" was projected at the 1956 Festival and the "Two Confessions" was shown in 1957. Her personal appearance with the "Iron Flower" in 1958 was the second time she had herself received the applause of the Festival audience. "At last, a piece of film art without any abusive and demagogic technique" — wrote LE MONDE,

commenting on the "Iron Flower". "It is intriguing that in this commercial age of ours a film so full of poetry should be made" — remarked the Sunday Times.

The German Federal Republic and Belgium bought the film immediately in Cannes and negotiations were started on the spot for presenting it in France and England.

At the Brussels Festival the feature film "At Midnight" proved a great success, with Eva Ruttkai and Miklós Gábor, the popular actor and actress couple, taking the leading parts.

At the Karlovy-Vary Film Festival one of the three Grand

Prix was awarded to the "Pillar of Salt", a new production by the excellent actor-director, Zoltán Várkonyi.

At the end of August at the Edinburgh Festival, the Hungarian Motion Picture Industry was represented by the "Iron Flower" and by the "Pals", a new coloured documentary by Dr. István Homoki — Nagy.

At the Venice Festival, "The House under the Rocks", a new Hungarian peasant drama, will be presented. To conclude, let us add that Hungarian films will also appear at this year's Melbourne, Sydney and San Francisco Festivals.



The Merry-Go-Round won great recognition for the Hungarian screen art at the Cannes Film Festival



One of the „stars” of the „Pals” another Hungarian film

# A Visit to the Journal Department

As it is evident from the name of KULTURA HUNGARIAN TRADING COMPANY for BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS, this company is in charge of the export of books, periodicals, journals, records and musical compositions to all countries of the world as well as of the import of similar publications directed from foreign countries to Hungary.

In order to get the necessary

information about the activities of the company we called on the head of KULTURA's journal department.

## Several Million Periodicals a Year

The head of the department told us that several million copies of various papers, journals and periodicals were exported by the

company to nearly all countries of the world. In addition to a number of publications in foreign languages, 236 newspapers and periodicals in Hungarian were exported. It goes without saying that the majority of the readers of newspapers in Hungarian are, in the first place, Hungarians living abroad. Scientific journals are subscribed to by foreign universities, scientific and research insti-

tutes and by special technical scientific libraries.

## "Acta" are Published on Twenty-Two Branches of Sciences

The most distinguished place among journals in foreign language is occupied by the publications of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the ACTA ACADEMIAE SCIENTIARUM HUNGARICAE. These periodicals deal with twenty-two various lines, such as agriculture, archeology, biology, botany, chemistry, ethnography, history of art, geology, linguistics, history, mathematics, medicine, orientalism, engineering, zoology, etc. In addition to Hungarian, they are published in English, German, Russian, French, complete with summaries in other languages. The volumes of 400 to 500 pages appear twice to four times a year in each branch of science. The ACTA bring articles, papers and treatises by outstanding Hungarian or foreign scientists.

## Dances and Illustrated Magazines

Hungarian political daily newspapers (such as Népszabadság, Magyar Nemzet, Népszava and Esti Hírlap) are widely read and so are illustrated weeklies or other periodicals like Érdemes Újság, Élet és Tudomány, Nők Lapja, Országvilág, Nagyvilág, Kortárs.

## Agricultural and Technical Journals have the Highest Number of Subscribers

All who are interested in technical or agriculture can find something to meet their own sphere of interest among the different technical and agricultural periodicals: motorists, mechanics, electrotechnicians, metallurgists, architects or nuclear physicists alike. Those interested in agricultural subjects can find journals on stock-breeding, agro-chemistry, poultry breeding, forestry etc. The range of medical journals is very wide indeed; such periodicals as Pharmacuetics, Paediatrics, Review of Neurology, Experimental Medicine, Hungarian Oncology etc. belong to this category.

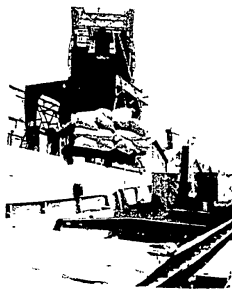
In addition to the above-mentioned journals, periodicals on sociology, history, archeology, ethnography and linguistics are at the disposal of educationalists, specialists and, of course, of the public at large. There are special periodicals for photographic art, physical culture, chess, philately, angling, acoustics etc. Children and young people can make their choice of eight periodicals.

## The scope of KULTURA Exports

Of course, Hungarian papers and periodicals are, in the first

place, destined for territories inhabited by many Hungarians, principally in the neighbouring countries. However, the export of newspapers and periodicals to the German Federal Republic, the Scandinavian countries, the USA, Canada and Brazil is by no means negligible. It is worth mentioning that inquiries have reached KULTURA from countries as distant as Japan.

## Growing Hungarian Forwarding Activity by Land, Water and Air



The visitor to the "Miscellaneous Department" of MASPED (Hungarian General Forwarding Company) will at all times find extremely busy people there. Little wonder, it only speaks of the tremendously increased volume of business. It so happened that when the writer of these lines visited the head of the department, the latter attempted to solve his difficulties resulting from lack of time, by handing over a file full of documents with the request to go through them, and the suggestion that the reporter might find in them quite a number of interesting forwarding transactions.

Well, let us have a look at some of the interesting cases found in the files. The scenery, dresses and other property amounting to some four truck loads, of a Soviet Opera and Ballet ensemble are urgently awaited in Kiev. The Budapest Zoo has bought hippopotami in Africa. The animals will land in Trieste or Genoa and be forwarded from there. Attention: "On the journey the animals should be watered every hour." A Hungarian-Danube-seafaring vessel is proceeding to Latakia, carrying Hungarian products.

French artists appearing on the Hungarian stages, booked passages for ten polar bears. Soviet foreign trade organisations enquire about the re-forwarding of the 27 tons giant mechanism exhibited at the Budapest Industrial Fair. A long list is given of films to be carried by air to Hungary; against these, Hungarian films are flown to other countries. A Hungarian who emigrated to a country overseas enquires about the possibility of having exhumed and forwarded the earthly remains of a relation of his who died some time ago; by return of post he received an affirmative answer.

Perhaps these few cases will give an inkling of the immense variety of transactions handled by MASPED, while one or two conversations will help us to learn systematically about the international forwarding business carried on in Hungary and the work of MASPED. Actually the two are identical since MASPED is respon-

sible for all kinds of railway, air, road, river and sea forwarding carried on between Hungary and other countries. This is a task of immense importance since Hungary carries on a very lively and extensive foreign trade and the goods entrusted to MASPED — be it a case of either import or export — travel abroad, as a rule, many times the number of miles travelled at home, before they reach their destination.

We have just said that forwarding by road is also directed from here. What kind of international road traffic activity is carried on from here? It is the so-called *canion* forwarding, that is, direct transport by lorries carrying goods from Budapest to Prague, Vienna and even to Trieste and Rijeka. The fresh fruit — the *primeurs* — the world famous products of Hungarian agriculture intended for the Scandinavian States will be delivered in the near future not only by air, but by lorries as well, direct to Stockholm. At present, on the occasion of the world exhibition, Hungarian lorries are frequently seen travelling between Brussels and Budapest, to deliver without delay such goods as the raw materials and fresh foodstuffs for the Hungarian Pavilion and Restaurant. Road transport of this kind is very attractive since it delivers the consignments packed in a simple way, from door to door. For this very reason the Hungarian forwarding organisations intend to enlarge this kind of transport, dealing, of course with transit consignments as well.

As regards transportation by air, the inclusion of freight planes in the forwarding of goods in Hungary — besides the fruit and *primeur* consignments known all over Europe — is growing from day to day and is often found indispensable.

Mention should also be made of the Danube consignments. In this respect Hungary is in an ideal position and intends to make good use of the excellent possibilities. There are prospects of the Hungarian forwarding activity on the Danube surpassing, within a very short period of time, not only the relatively smaller volume of goods handled in the immediate past, but even of showing important progress over the busiest years of the past. The so called joint through-tariff worked out as a result of the agreement established between the Hungarian and other foreign shipping companies, will soon be completed, making the combined river-railway transport considerably simpler and cheaper and also increasing the scope of forwarding by the Danube.

The Hungarian forwarding companies first of all the DETERT

(Danube and Sea-Navigation Company Ltd.) formed for the purpose, pay as before, great attention to the development of Hungarian traditions of Danube and Sea navigation. The Hungarian Danube-seafaring vessels are to-day not only frequent visitors but as regards the volume of transport handled by them, also important transporters to the Near and Far Eastern ports and to those of North Africa, from Galatz to Ismir and from Beyrouth to Alexandria.

The volume of transit goods handled in Hungary is similarly growing.

The Hungarian forwarding organisations, first of all railway and shipping, wish to avail themselves to a greater extent than has been the case until now of the possibilities which the country offers as the natural and ideal passage between West and East; a number of measures have already been taken to facilitate the increase of international traffic.

MAVTRANS which is the organisation of the State Railways operating on the frontier stations has improved the facilities for the cooling of incoming and outbound perishable goods. MAVTRANS now undertakes the feeding and watering of livestock and, if desired, provides escort for consignments. The Hungarian State-Railways instructed their staff that if consignments consisting of twenty or more freight trucks arrive either at Hegyeshalom, Szob or Muraközvár, the are not to remain stationary until the next freight-train is due to start according to time-table, but should promptly be forwarded by special engine.

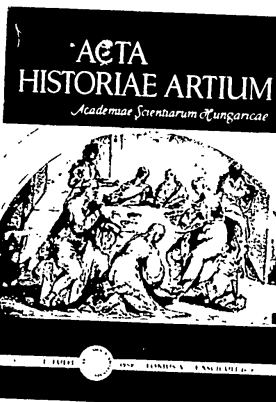
Transit orders are frequently received from Austrian and German customers. There are, for instance, a number of Austrian manufacturers delivering consignments of paper to Iran via Záhony. Consignments of rotary newsprint will reach Djoulfa, the Iranian frontier station in three weeks. Other Austrian manufacturers are exporting textile materials through Hungary to Iran and there are negotiations underway for handling the transit of machinery, dyes and medicaments.

The picture presented of Hungarian forwarding activity would not be complete without mentioning the Free Port of Csepel handling a rapidly growing volume of transit goods. In Csepel the foreign customers availing themselves of the facilities offered by the Free Port, may freely manipulate their goods. They are offered storage facilities, or may establish their own stores free of customs and excise duties, they may pack, discharge and refill their cargos.



Periodical published by IBUSZ, Hungarian travelling agency

Export is carried out by means of an extended network of representatives. The agents of KULTURA are in charge of collecting subscriptions; apart from that Hungarian periodicals are also available in every major bookshop abroad. Especial attention is paid to ensuring that the periodicals available in foreign countries should be up-to-date. In compliance with the

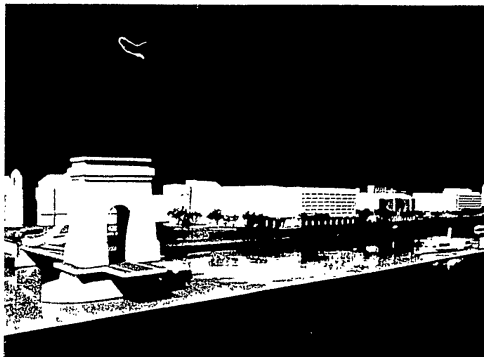


A foreign-language art-history publication of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

subscribers' wishes the subscription copies are dispatched by air or by ordinary mail on the day of publication.

The import of papers and journals is ten times greater than their export. About eight to nine-thousand are regularly imported 95 per cent being accounted for by scientific publications.

## THE ROW OF HOTELS TO BE REBUILT ALONG THE DANUBE



Plaster model of a row of hotels to be built on the Danube Embankment

Visitors to Hungary who stayed in one of the hotels along the Danube in years past, always retained memories of this lovely row of hotels. From any one of them the citadel crowning the peak of Mount Gellért as well as the range of the Buda Hills presented an unforgettable sight. The view from the banks of the Danube can hardly be matched by any other European capital.

During the war the hotels were almost totally destroyed. Now, in order to meet the ever increasing foreign tourist traffic the row of hotels along the Danube is to be rebuilt according to the most modern designs. One of Hungary's outstanding institutes, the Designing Bureau of Dwelling Houses has been appointed to prepare the designs for the reconstructions of those remarkable buildings along the river.

According to plan, there will be four blocks on both sides of the Municipal Concert Hall.

Work will begin with the building of a new hotel on the site situated between Concert Hall Place and the Hotel Duna.

The designs for this first hotel have been prepared by two architects, József Körner, (Miklós Ybl prize winner) and István Zilahy.

When preparing the designs the architects bore two points in mind: the hotel has to have an urban character but, on the other hand it will also cater for foreign tourists coming to Budapest as holiday-makers. Though the latest trends in hotel-building have dispensed with the idea of a number of rooms destined for

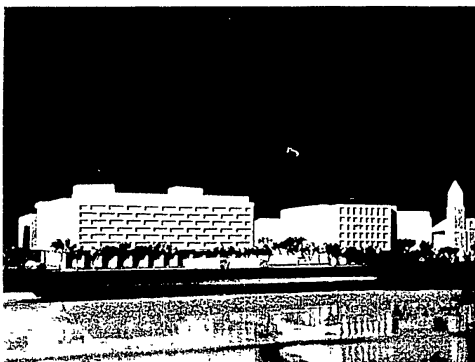
catering establishments for the use of the general public will have separate entrances, too, thus patrons of these places will not disturb residents. Of course there will be direct access from the hotel to all of these.

The main entrance will be on the side farthest from the Danube. A special drive-in will lead up to the main entrance. Thus cars pulling up at the hotel will not be disturbed by the traffic of the street.

The hotel, a seven-storeyed building, will have 384 bedrooms, each with a separate small vestibule and bathroom.

The designers have sought to create variety in the style of the rooms, and for example, the rooms facing the Danube or the Square will each have a covered balcony.

The hotel restaurant will offer



A section from the model of the new hotels

common use, the designers have endeavored to provide for the visitors an adequate number of common rooms for recreation, be the weather good or bad. By means of movable walls the restaurant can be made smaller or enlarged again as circumstances may require. The tea-shop, coffee bar, restaurant and bar, i. e.

a lovely view of the Danube. In the course of the building operations of the new hotel the existing Hotel Duna will also be considerably enlarged. Of course, the authorities will see to it that by the time the hotel is completed an adequate number of garages close by will be provided for visitors.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

On the initiative of the Central Statistical Office and of experts in demography a new scientific periodical called DEMOGRAFIA has come out.

The editor-in-chief of the peri-

odical, Mr. Egon Szabady, informed at a press conference about the scientific importance of the new publication. He mentioned, among other facts, that on a world wide scale demography is becoming a more and more indispensable factor in planning, in forecasting economic and other programmes for several decades ahead. This science not only gives answers with a high degree of accuracy to questions like how many inhabitants some given country will have in 1975, — but gives a thorough analysis of the causes of divorces, about the increase of human longevity, about the most frequent illnesses of the old, and other questions of everyday interest.

So far about two hundred foreign statistical institutes have asked to be put on the mailing list on an exchange basis. The next number will include articles by the Chief Director of the Paris Statistical Office, the Chairman of the Czechoslovakian Statistical Office, and by a leading statistician of the German Democratic Republic.

At the Bibliotheca Publishing House preparations for the publication of „The Human Organism” are being made. Not since the Second World War has a comprehensive and instructive work of such dimensions appeared. It will come out for the Winter Book Sale and has commanded interest even abroad.

The Central Statistical Office has issued a publication about Hungary in Hungarian, Russian, English, French, and German.



Rich gamequarry

## MAVAD NEWS

In Autumn in the heart of the dense Hungarian forests a great many foreign hunters are out after the deer and other game.

The accommodation, the hunting and other programmes of the foreign hunters, are taken care of by MAVAD Foreign Trade Company which is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its foundation this year. This Hungarian company is known throughout the world as a supplier of snails, frogs, crayfish, and other delicacies but we must remember that MAVAD also has a hunting section. This section is to be credited with the fact that so many good old foreign friends return to Hungary from abroad year by year: they can be regarded as regular guests of the country, because the noble and exciting passion for hunting makes them come back time and again to our picturesque country.

Of course the foreign guests of MAVAD do not stalk only for buck deer and other big game: the shooting season for buck deer is closely followed by that for the fallow-deer and we must remind our readers that the biggest and most excellent specimens of this game to be found in Europe live in Hungary.

In Autumn, and in Winter, hare and pheasant shooting afford much pleasure to the hunters and it is also the hunting season for boar

and the moufflon which are so rare in Continental Europe. In Spring deers and bustards are shot, and in Summer, especially on the Hortobágy fish-lake, hunters bring down wild geese and ducks.

It may be of interest to note that hunters from various countries visiting Hungary usually specialize in certain game:

Thus, for example, the Germans take a particular interest in big



A well-grown bustard

game hunting and carry home their trophies, the fine antlers with great pride. The Italians find pleasure mainly in shooting



Moufflon, the favourite game of foreign hunters

hares; English people, in their phlegmatic passion, specialize mainly in wild duck and wild geese, whereas the French are catholic in their taste and are passionate hunters.

### TEXORISCOPE

2-09-2

- Quality
- Tensile strength
- Fineness
- Maturity-Index

**METRIMPEX**  
Hungarian Trading Company for Instruments  
Budapest V. Nádor utca 21  
Letters: Budapest 62, P. O. B. 202  
Cables: INSTRUMENT, Budapest. Telex: 674

**METRIMPEX**

HUNGARIAN TRADING COMPANY FOR INSTRUMENTS  
BUDAPEST V. NÁDOR UTCA 21  
Letters Budapest 62, P. O. B. 202  
Cables INSTRUMENT, Budapest  
Telex 674



Coat of gentian violet soft fluffy wool with a princess-style woollen dress (Design: Vera Nádor)



Dress and coat of brocade in pink and silver (Design: Olga Gáspár)



Gold brocade is the material of this gorgeous evening gown and wrap to match (Design: Vera Nádor)

## HAUTE COUTURE COLLECTION OF THE DRESS DESIGNING COMPANY

Our correspondent called on Miss Vera Nádor, the excellent designer of the Dress Designing Company, who had just returned from a trip abroad.

"During my trips to Paris and Brussels I had two objects in view", said Miss Nádor, "first of all I called on the great dress-makers as well as on outstanding textile factories to study the styles and designs most popular there at present. At the same time I made a study of the styles of ready made garments produced in various countries and compared them with those to be manufactured in Hungary. The results have proved that even on a world scale the cut of Hungarian wearing apparel earmarked for export is fashionable and up-to-date, moreover the patterns of our various fabrics also come up to the customers' requirements."

"It has also been interesting to note that the singular creations of great Parisian dressmakers have by no means become adopted by the French public at large. This is not surprising; the French garment industry produces models in fashionable

styles but in simplified versions. Of course, the lines in vogue will follow the ideas launched by the famous dressmakers' designs. As a rule, Parisian women are wearing short dresses with very wide skirts and petticoats; these frocks are youthful, charming and simple but never exaggerated in their lines. Little costumes in different colours are very popular. It goes without saying that all my Paris experiences will be utilized by the Dress Designing Company to one end: to the design of becoming but simple and, at the same time fashionable garments that will suit the figures and personalities of the women who wear them."

"In the course of my trip to



Pastel-pink evening dress of tulle, with an embroidery of mother-of-pearl sequin. (Design: Magda Vámos)

Brussels I visited M. Lallieu, representative of MODEX in Belgium, continued Miss Vera Nádor. We prepared the fashion shows to be held in the Hungarian pavilion. An outstanding feature of these shows is the representative display of the "Haute Couture" collection of the Dress Designing Company. After the Brussels show the same pieces will be presented in the Scandinavian countries and in the Soviet Union, too. It should be remembered that the range of models was shown to the public at the same time as were the new creations of the great Parisian dressmakers; accordingly, the former consisted of pieces representing and independent and special Hungarian style."

"The latest makes of the Hungarian textile industry were selected to play an important part in the collection. Fabrics, interwoven with metal threads, chinés, new brocades in a rich variety of exquisite patterns, materials that simulated embroideries, etc. had all been used in making the new models", said Miss Nádor to end her report on her trip abroad.

### Centenary of a Budapest Confectionery

One of Budapest's most famous confectioneries is the "Vörösmarty", formerly called Gerbeaud. Exactly one hundred years ago, in 1858, Henrik Kugler, from Sopron, applied to the City of Pest for permission to open a confectionery, on the same site in the inner town where it still stands today. Later, the shop was bought by the Swiss immigrant Henri Gerbeaud, under whose name it acquired general renown.



A section of the Vörösmarty pastry shop



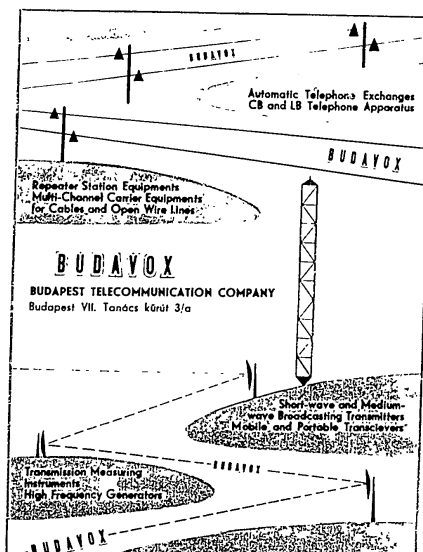
The interior of the pastry shop

The confectionery was well known for its pound-cakes, tarts, small fancy cakes and chocolate desserts, but also for being the meeting-place of many Hungarian writers and artists.

During its centenary celebrations, the "Vörösmarty" will present an exhibition showing the development of its products, using the old recipes, from cakes filled with whipped cream to the wonderful pastries.



Afternoon tea



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6. Other basic materials for the Lacquer Industry: Nitrocellulose, Nike Chips, Colorchips.

Thinners for all purposes etc.

*Hungarian*  
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During one of the intervals of the agricultural machinery congress held in the stately rooms of the Hungarian Academy of Science Prof. Segler of the German Federal Republic (in the centre) is seen in conversation with the participants of the congress

## PICTURE REVIEW



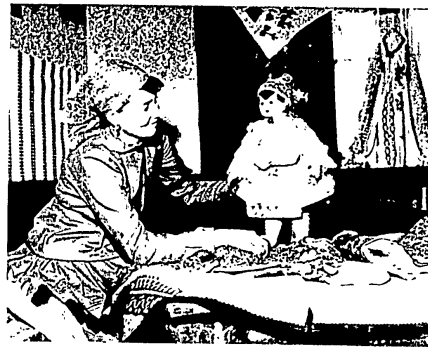
On the first day of the National Geodetic Congress Mihalszki Thadeus, Polish delegate addresses the meeting



The world-renown Hungarian Herend china objects are shaped by nimble hands



The recital of Yehudi Menuhin, world-renown violinist, in the main auditorium of the Academy of Music



It's a rewarding feeling for the mistress to look at her Sokde-dolls, much in demand abroad, too



A new model in the making

The Csepel Petrol Company exports several hundred barrels of tractor-oil a day



A new line of the Hungarian telecommunication industry: wireless with built-in tape-recorder

This sport suit sets a new line for the winter fashion



The Cave Hotel situated in a romantic setting is a favourite rendezvous for the tourists



The Budafok Poultry Dressing Company has made all arrangements for the busy autumn season

